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# Daily Report

# East Europe

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24 September 1987

# Daily Report
## East Europe

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## Radio Reports on Persian Gulf Incident

*AU221856 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Agencies report that the situation in the Persian Gulf has been exacerbated because of a severe incident involving U.S naval-air forces against Iran. Agencies point out that for the first time since the reinforcement of U.S. naval forces, the United States escalated their military activity on Monday night and Tuesday morning. According to agencies, a U.S. naval helicopter fired on and sank an Iranian ship. Four Iranians were killed during this attack, while another 10 members of the crew were taken on board a U.S. warship. It is also reported that fast Iranian vessels attacked a British tanker. Reports say that one member of the crew was killed and the tanker itself was damaged.

## Press Reports 'Agrokomerc' Scandal in SFRY

*AU211403 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Sep 87 p 4*

[ATA report: "The Entire Yugoslav Ruling Class Is Affected by the 'Agrokomerc' Scandal"]

[Text] Under this headline, AFP, citing TANJUG, reports that for the first time since Tito's death, an important politician representing Bosnia and Hercegovina in the SFRY Presidency, to do with this scandal which is now calculated to involve $875 million in unpaid bills of exchange. Nevertheless, observers comment, he submitted his resignation "to facilitate the solution of the matter." This is something new in Yugoslavia, where in the past other politicians implicated in major financial malpractice have managed to remain in power.

Another important reason for his resignation is the fact that next year Hamdija Pozderac was to have assumed the important post of president of the Federal Presidency, in other words would have become head of state. Officially it is Hakija Pozderac, a former federal minister and Hamdija's brother, who is one of the key figures in this scandal. He used his authority to ensure the issue of the unbacked bills of exchange. However, everybody is convinced that the federal deputy president, through his brother, must have been aware at least to some extent of the vast plans and investments of Agrokomerc. Moreover, even if he was not informed of these enormous financial errors, Hamdija Pozderac is still greatly to blame by virtue of the high responsibility of his position.

It remains to be seen whether his resignation will facilitate the solution of this issue, as Hamdija Pozderac has claimed. Now every passing day adds to the pile of bills of exchange issued by this agro-industrial concern with more than 13,000 employees. Meanwhile there is no financial solution in sight, since the federal government has refused to grant the 63 banks affected by this scandal the right to be paid the unpaid sums in the form of short term loans, claiming this to be "against Yugoslav law."

Observers stress that financial experts, lost in the tangled labyrinth of Yugoslav self-management, seem to be confronted by a real legal void, and the Yugoslav press is profiting from the situation by demanding once again radical reforms in the economic system, which is unable to cope with the country's $20 billion foreign debt.

## Korbeci Returns Home From CSSR 21 Sep

*AU221246 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text) Tirana, September 22 (ATA)—On September 21, the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, returned home from the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

## Commentaries on Persian Gulf Situation

### 'U.S.-Iranian Clash' Analyzed

*AU241331 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 23 Sep 87 p 3*

[Veselin Dremdzhiev article: "Opinion"]

[Text] The first overt U.S.-Iranian clash in the Persian Gulf is a very serious affair, that evokes serious concern about the future development of events in the region, which for the past several months has virtually turned into an explosive area. However, one must immediately clarify that the word "clash" does not correspond precisely with the facts as presented by the information agencies. In the next hours and days it will be possible to establish precisely whether the U.S. account of the events corresponds to the truth. One way or another, we can see that a spark, which could provoke irreversible consequences, is glowing near the "powder keg."

Henceforth it is logical to ask whether it was an accident that the incident took place precisely at that moment. The great fleet which the Pentagon concentrated in the Persian Gulf is not contributing at all to the self-confidence of the military in Washington. On the contrary, at a given moment it became clear that all of the U.S. power in the area was blocked by the mine threat and that a very long time was needed in order to amend this rather embarrassing situation. Therefore the nervousness of the commanders of the U.S. naval and air units in the region is not surprising. The "green light" to shell the Iranian vessels was given too quickly and too easily. Such behavior, which could hardly be characterized as a manifestation of restraint and responsibility in a dangerous region, cannot be justified by describing it as a "U.S. defensive measure" and could have been prompted by deeper reasons.

First of all one should not forget that the forthcoming signing of a USSR-U.S. agreement on the medium-range missiles compels the Pentagon's "hawks" to gnash their teeth and look for some "event" which could demonstrate their tough line of behavior. What better opportunity for such a militaristic manifestation than the Persian Gulf, which in the eyes of the U.S. generals has turned into a training area where the conditions are almost identical to the combat zones.

The present dangerous escalation of tension could naturally have very serious and difficult consequences. It proves first of all that the quantity of weapons in the gulf's water and the degree of sailing safety are in a reverse proportional dependence. What is even worse—the probability exists that such a "tension-spark" could eliminate the faint possibility to settle the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in a diplomatic way.

### 'Restraint' Urged

*AU221414 Sofia BTA in English 1356 GMT 22 Sep 87*

["Maximum Responsibility and Restraint Needed"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (BTA commentator Nikolay Petrov)— The war in the Persian Gulf has embarked upon a new extremely dangerous stage after U.S. helicopters attacked an Iranian freight ship with heavy machine gun fire and missiles yesterday.

The reports of the American side show that the warships of the U.S. sent to the region "in order to guarantee the freedom of navigation," have used a lame excuse for proceeding to direct military actions against Iran. The Western news agencies reported that the order for the so-called defensive operation of the helicopters was given by the commander of the Middle East naval group of the U.S. after it was noticed that objects "identified as mines" were thrown overboard the Iranian ship. The American side did nothing in order to prove this rash conclusion.

The concentration of NATO warships has gone far beyond the scale of the threat posed by the mining of the Persian Gulf. No mines were found over the last four weeks in the Gulf and the Hormuz Strait. But in spite of this there have already been developed detailed operation plans for the interaction between American, French, Dutch, Belgian and Italian ships. What is more the arrival of each new warship is accompanied by a stepping up of the campaign of exaggerating the danger of the mines passing by in silence the risk of internationalizing the conflict due to an accident.

The foreign military presence in the Persian Gulf increases the tension in that region. The attack on the Iranian ship in international waters has shown how great the danger of this unprecedented in scale concentration of warships in the region is.

Each day it becomes more and more clear that the settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq and the easing of the tension in that region can be sought only with maximum restraint and political responsibility. This would lead to the gradual dropping of the tension and would create possibilities for the success of the continuing international efforts for ceasing the war in that region.

## GDR's Honecker Visits, Holds Talks

### Relations Analyzed Before Visit

*AU231007 Sofia BTA in English 0759 GMT 23 Sep 87*

["Dynamic Upgrade Development"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA commentator Veselin Toshkov)—The official visit of friendship of a party and state delegation of the GDR, led by Mr Erich Honecker, secretary general of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SPD) and president of the State Council of the GDR, which starts today, will be a fresh expression of the traditional fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal socialist countries and will outline the prospects of promoting all-round cooperation.

The summit meetings and talks in the Bulgarian capital will undoubtedly give a new impetus to strengthening and adding to the mutually advantageous contacts between Bulgaria and the GDR. For several decades now these relations are being promoted on the sound basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They are a model of all-round cooperation, integration and mutual assistance. The meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries—Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Erich Honecker, have greatly contributed to the upgrade development of the bilateral relations.

Bulgaria and the GDR are consistently pursuing a course of promoting and deepening specialization and joint production in different spheres of economic life and of perfecting the forms of scientific and technological exchange. Today the GDR ranks second among Bulgaria's foreign trade partners. The total value of the annual commodity exchange between the two countries already amounts to more that one milliard foreign currency leva—an eloquent example of the dynamic industrial development of the two countries. Here it might be of interest to note that at the beginning of the 60s the share of machines and equipment in Bulgaria's export made up only 3 percent and today it makes up more than 60 per cent.

The present stage of the development of the economies of the two countries puts new requirements to cooperation laying emphasis on specialization and joint production, this refers above all to such key spheres as mechanical engineering, electronics, the chemical industry and metallurgy. Over the last two years the two countries have been seeking ever more efficient forms of interaction such as the setting up of joint enterprises and joint scientific research teams and the broadening of direct production contacts. The "Program For Promoting and Deepening Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the GDR in the period up to the year 2000," to be signed during this visit, is expected to answer these new requirements.

The forthcoming summit dialogue will take place in an atmosphere of growing optimism in international relations. A considerable progress has been made in Soviet-American relations which has found expression in the agreement reached in principle between them for eliminating two classes of missiles. This agreement inspires with hope and is wholeheartedly supported by Bulgaria and the GDR. On their part the two socialist states will continue to actively work for eliminating the nuclear threat—with the proposals for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and for the setting up a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon free zone in Central Europe. This is why we can expect the forthcoming talks in Sofia to give a most categorical expression of the will of the two peoples for peace and security, for detente and wide mutually advantageous cooperation.

### Honecker Arrives in Sophia

AU230910 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0830 GMT on 23 September carries a 12-minute live relay from Sofia Airport of the arrival in Bulgaria of a GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for an "official and friendly visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee."

At 0831 GMT reporter Boyan Bonev reports that "the special GDR aircraft has already landed," and that "at the moment Comrade Todor Zhivkov is cordially welcoming Comrade Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation." Pioneers hand flowers to the guests. A military unit presents military honors. The national anthems of the two countries are played, and 21 artillery salvoes are fired in honor of Erich Honecker, who reviews the honor guard.

Then Todor Zhivkov "introduces to Comrade Erich Honecker the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretaries; deputy chairmen of the State Council; and other officials, who have come to the airport to greet the GDR delegation."

Honecker greets and talks with members of the GDR Embassy in Sofia.

Citizens who attend the ceremony are heard exclaiming "friendship!"

Zhivkov and Honecker watch the ceremonial march of the honor guard.

The live relay ends at 0842 GMT, after reporter Boyan Bonev reports that "the guests are heading toward the Boyana residence, where they will stay during their visit in Bulgaria."

### More on Arrival

*LD231319 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Sofia, 23 Sep (ADN)—A party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Sofia today for a 2-day official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation, which has been invited by the BCP Central Committee and the PR of Bulgaria's State Council, was fraternally welcomed on its arrival at Sofia Airport this morning by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committe and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, and other members of the host country's party and state leadership.

The party and state delegation also includes: Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council; SED Central Committee members Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the mixed commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Guenter Sieber, head of the International Affairs Department in the SED

Central Committee; Secretary of State Herbert Krolikowski; First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Secretary of State Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman, and Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

(Present on the Bulgarian side) were the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; Chudomir Aleksandrov; Milko Balev; Ognyan Doynov; Dobri Dzhurov; Grisha Filipov; Yordan Yotov; Petur Dyulgerov; Georgi Yordanov; Andrey Lukanov; Stoyan Markov; Grigor Stoichov; and Dimitur Stoyanov; Central committee Secretaries Emil Khristov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; and Vasil Tsanov. Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of th Bulgarian National Agranian Union, was also present for the welcoming ceremony. The ceremony was also attended by other members of the BCP Central Committee, members of the government, including Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of mass organizations and other social bodies of the country.

There was applause and cheering in support of the friendship between the two socialist countries, the fraternal parties, and their general secretaries when Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov turned to the working people of Sofia and numerous GDR citizens employed in Bulgaria. Banners in German and Bulgarian proclaimed: "A warm welcome to the comrades from the GDR," "Long live the friendship between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR," and "Friendship, peace, cooperation."

After the guard of honor marched past, concluding the welcoming ceremony, Todor Zhivkov accompanied Erich Honecker to the car carrying the penants of the two states. Flanked by a motorcycle escort, the party and state leaders were driven along the flag-bedecked streets of the capital to the guest's residence in Boyana.

### Begins Official Talks with Zhivkov in Sofia

*LD232201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 23 Sep*

[Text] Sofia 23 Sep ADN—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, began their official talks this afternoon. At the start, Erich Honecker expressed warm thanks for the friendly welcome on his arrival in Sofia and especially for the moving reception by the people of the capital. Both statesmen expressed their certainty that their talks and the many other meetings during the friendly visit would further deepen the firm alliance between the two parties, states, and peoples and give fresh impetus to cooperation.

Erich Honecker briefed his host on the social development of the GDR and the great achievements of the working people in implementing thedecisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stressed that in the 70th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution it is for the SED and the working people of the GDR a prime concern to celebrate this epoch-making event with high achievements in the political-ideological, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres. The main battlefield remains the continuation of the course of the unity of economic and social policy. In his explanation of the internal development of the GDR, Erich Honecker described the past 16 years as the most successful in the life of the GDR. 7he pointed, among other things, to thefact that in this period national income rose to 207 percent [from a base of 100 percent].

Todor Zhivkov briefed his guest on the realization of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, noting the implementation of the strategy set out by the party congress for the further construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and stressing the results achieved by the working people in all spheres of social development in implementing the decisions.

Todor Zhivkov stressed the historic successes registered by the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building socialism and spoke about the next steps for further reorganization. The partners in the talk praised the high level of relations achieved between the two parties, states, and peoples. In particular they noted with satisfaction the high level of party relations. They also stressed the fruitful contacts established by the two countries in other fields. Here they expressed their appreciation of the friendship treaty between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which has been in existence for 10 years and which has fully proved itself in practive and which represents a good basis for the further successful collaboration of the two states in all spheres. Erich Honecker pointed, among other things, to the fact that at present 200 combines, enterprises, and institutions of the GDR have direct relations with Bulgarian partners.

The two statesmen had an extensive exchange of views on the international situation. They noted that their talks were taking place at a time when new, favorable possibilities are opening up in international developments, although the situation remains tense and complicated. Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov welcomed the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on the signing of an accord on the elimination of longer- and shorter-range INF missiles. This means that for the first time two extremely dangerous categories of nuclear weapons would be liquidated. They assessed the agreement reached in Washington as a success for all mankind.

The agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States is an encouraging sign and gives cause to hope that with it a start to nuclear disarmament has been made and that further possibilities will open up in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. In this connection the two party and state leaders paid tribute to the persistent work full of initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet state. They reaffirmed the readiness of the Warsaw Pact countries to progress in the sidarmament field from one zero option to another. The two partners in the talk stressed their desire, through businesslike and result-orientated dialogue and political negotiations with states with different social systems, to encourage the process of disarmament, detente, and cooperation. They pointed to the importance of the initiative of their countries for the creation of nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zones in Central Europe and the Balkans.

The course of the consultations, which will be continued and concluded tomorrow, resulted in full agreement on all questions of bilateral and multilateral relations dealt with and in the assessment of the international situation. Both sides spoke in favor of applying all their strength for the fortification and consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Taking part in the talks for the GDR side were: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Horst Soelle, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the GDR side of the Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee, director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and chief of the chancery of the chairman of the Council Of State; and Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Taking part for the People's Republic of Bulgaria were: Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Andrey Lukanov, candidate of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Konstantin Atanasov, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party first deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Khristo Maleev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, secretary of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [title as received]; Mariy Ivanov, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Petur Mezhdurechki, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR.

### Talks Held in 'Cordial Atmosphere'

*AU240723 Sofia BTA in English 2100 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA)—The cordial atmosphere corresponding to the spirit of the fraternal relations between Bulgaria and the GDR characterized the talks which started today between the party and state delegations headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Erich Honecker.

They discussed the condition and prospects of the bilateral relations and special attention was paid to economic relations. A high assessment was given to the results of the agreements reached at the meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Erich Honecker in 1983 in Berlin. At the same time it was pointed out that the increased potential of the two countries serves as a good basis for the finding of new more efficient forms of economic cooperation. As priority spheres of the future cooperation the two sides pointed out chemistry, biotechnologies, electronics, and the production of automated systems. Broad opportunities are provided by the programme for widening and deepening of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries till the year 2000, which is prepared for signing in the framework of this visit.

This programme will assist in raising contacts to a qualitatively new level, in further development of different forms of political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation. An important role in the new conditions will be played by the direct production ties, whose significance was assessed as an essential factor not only in the successful economic cooperation, but also in the getting closer of the two peoples.

The two sides stressed their readiness to work for the fulfillment of the agreements from the meeting of the leaders of the CMEA member states in Moscow.

During the talks special attention was paid to topical international issues.

The two sides expressed support for the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States for the conclusion of a treaty on the elimination of the two classes of missiles, as a good beginning for future successes in disarmament.

Concern was expressed over the development of the situation in the world's crisis regions: the Persian Gulf, the Middle East and Central America.

The two sides stated that in accordance with the coordinated course of the Warsaw Treaty member-states they will contribute actively to the strengthening of peace and international security.

In this respect mutual support was expressed for the initiatives set forth with the cooperation of the two countries: for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and for the construction of nuclear-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe.

## Visits Dimitrov Mausoleum

*LD241020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 23 Sep*

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep ADN—The GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker honored the great son of the Bulgarian people Georgiy Dimitrov this afternoon. Erich Honecker laid a wreath in front of the mausoleum in 9 September Square in the center of Sofia. The highest GDR representative observed a moment's silence in front of the white marble edifice. Erich Honecker and the public figures accompanying him then entered the inner room, where the sarcophagus of the leader of the Bulgarian and international communist and workers' movement, who died in 1949, is situated.

## Presents,Receives Awards

*LD231729 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 23 Sep*

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, presented Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, with the Karl Marx Order in Sofia on Wednesday, which was awarded to him at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

This highest GDR award, Erich Honecker said during a festive ceremony at the Boyana residence, is in tribute to Todor Zhivkov's personal contribution to the all-round development of fraternal relations and comradely cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples. It is an expression of high regard for outstanding services to the cause of peace and socialism.

Todor Zhivkov thanked him warmly for the honor. It demonstrates the great importance attached by the GDR state and party leadership to the work of the party of Blagoev and Dimitrov, the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and SED, and between the two countries.

Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, then read out a decree on the award of the "Stara Planina" order with ribbon to Erich Honecker on the occasion of his 75th birthday. Todor Zhivkov said in his speech that it is in tribute to Erich Honecker's great services to strengthening the cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and the unity of the communist and workers' movement, and to the preservation of peace in the world.

In his expression of thanks, Erich Honecker said the award symbolized the close fraternal alliance between the two parties in the struggle for peace and socialism, for friendship and productive cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria.

The members of the two party and state delegations and other Bulgarian public figures who attended the awards ceremony congratulated the party and state leaders. The good health of Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov was toasted with a glass of champagne.

## Zhivkov Toasts at Official Dinner

*LD232225 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 23 Sep*

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep ADN—Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, made a toast today at the official dinner in honor of the GDR delegation headed by Erich Honecker. After welcoming the guests, he said:

It is well known that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, which are being built up on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have deep and firm roots.

With particular gratitude we remember the names, so dear to us, of Georgiy Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann and the contribution made by many sons and daughters of our nations. We know that our fraternal relations are also a result of the comradeship and friendship between the current generation of leading representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR. Only a few days ago we celebrated an important anniversary, the 10th anniversary of the signing of the second treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance which introduced a still higher level in the development of our bilateral relations.

The talks which we began today are taking place in a cordial atmosphere and are in full accord with the spirit of our fraternal relations. The balance sheet of the fulfillment of the accords which we reached with you, dear Comrade Honecker, in Berlin in 1983 shows that our cooperation is on the rise.

The current stage of development of socialism confronts us with responsible and complicated tasks. We are convinced that the program for the expansion and deepening of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the period up to the year 2000, which is about to be signed, will contribute to lifting our relations to a qualitatively new level.

This program opens further opportunities for developing various forms of political, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation. An important role under the new conditions is played by direct production relations, joint enterprises, and research collectives.

Our thinking and the measures we envisage are in accordance with the demand for linking socialist economic integration with the new realities. We are prepared to work to fulfill the agreements reached in November of last year at the working meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal countries, the CMEA member-states.

The Bulgarian people are genuinely pleased about the successes of the GDR in the construction of socialism. The political and economic stability of the GDR and her active, peace-loving foreign policy strengthen the standing of your country as a developed, modern socialist state. With all our hearts we wish you, dear friends, even greater success in realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress.

Your visit is taking place at a time which is particularly important for Bulgaria. As you know, the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee confirmed the basic concept for the further development of socialism in our country. On the basis of this document we are bringing about far-reaching changes, both in the foundation and in the superstructure, which are aimed at reaching a qualitatively new stage in our society.

We are watching the processes of renewal in the Soviet Union, which we are pleased to welcome with interest. They increase the attraction of socialism, of the historical deed of world significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary we are about to celebrate.

The aims we set ourselves can only be achieved in peace. For that reason we are directing our efforts at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, at guaranteeing greater security in international relations, at the creation of human relations and relations of mutual benefit for all states. The most recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which took place recently in Berlin, clearly and unmistakeably reaffirmed the peaceful nature of our alliance, our will to live in a world free of nuclear weapons and violence, the will for peace in space.

With great hope we welcome the news of the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States to conclude a treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. That is an unprecedented act, a historical breakthrough for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free world.

This fact shows the great power of political dialogue, of reasonable compromise for the creation of a fundamentally new climate in international relations, for saving mankind from a nuclear inferno. We believe that the forthcoming meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagaqn will exert a positive influence on the present international situation, on the further development of the world.

In accordance with the course of the Warsaw Pact member states, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make a contribution to the creation of a system of international security. The development and strengthening of cooperation between the socialist states, strengthening their cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress, is an irrevocable principle of our foreign policy.

We accord great importance to the cultivation of stable, good-neighborly relations with all states in our region. We continue to make efforts to transform the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-and chemical weapons-free zone.

We are in full agreement with the peace initiatives of the GDR which are aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe. We welcome the joint proposals by the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

Your current visit is a renewed expression of the traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the SED. It will contribute to the further development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR in the interest of our peoples, in the interest of socialism and peace in the world.

### Honecker Toasts Zhivkov

*LD232236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sept ADN—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a toast at an official dinner on Wednesday evening in which he expressed cordial thanks for the invitation to this visit and the friendly reception.

Then he said: As always, when we visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we feel that we are among good friends, close allies, and comrades-in-arms.

Our meeting is taking place immediately after the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. With justified pride, we can see that this treaty proves its worth anew every day. On its basis our cooperation, whether in politics, the economy, education, culture, or sports, has developed comprehensively, steadily, and dynamically.

For decades traditional relations between the SED and the BPC, and between our states linked in friendship, have existed closely and fraternally, supported by the Marxist-Leninist ideology. New, strong impulses for them will result from this visit.

The high level of our relations is also expressed in the talks we started today, which brought agreement on all the questions we discussed. We are of the unanimous opinion that the tasks of our countries in the further development of the advanced socialist society offer broad opportunities for deepening our cooperation.

The working people of the GDR are watching with honest pleasure and respect the high performance of the Bulgarian fraternal people in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP party congress. We congratulate you, dear Bulgarian friends and comrades, wholeheartedly on the successes, visibl everywhere, which you have achieved in the socialist construction in your country.

When we saw your capital we recalled the motto on the coat of arms of Sofia: "She grows but does not age." Socialism has turned the city into the proud metropolis of a flourishing country. Seen in this way, these words could stand for all of Bulgaria.

In the GDR, considerable progress has been made in implementing the tasks decided by the 11th SED Party Congress. The continuation of the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy, which ensures the dynamic growth of economic performance and which makes good work pay for the workers, has shown itself to be a motivating factor. We promote above all the widespread use of key technologies and strive to combine the advantages of socialism with the results of the scientific-technological revolution increasingly more productively.

Exactly 54 years ago to the day, Georgiy Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, of the Bulgarian working class, made his first appearance at the Reichstag fire trial, at which he changed from accused to accuser of the barbarous Nazi regime. It is from this very period of the struggle against Hitlerite fascism that the outstanding leaders of the German and Bulgarian working class, Ernst Thaelmann and Georgiy Dimitrov, have left us the legacy of unyielding support for a peaceful future of the peoples. They followed the principle that it is not enough just to want peace, one must fight for it. Today this is more topical than ever.

The Warsaw Pact states possess a comprehensive and concrete program for preventing war, for banishing it from the life of mankind and for preserving world peace. Through their struggle to implement this program they are making a worthy contribution to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with whose victory the peace-ensuring humanistic policy of socialism stepped into the world arena.

In our time, it is urgently necessary and also possible to undertake practical steps for nuclear disarmament which prevent mankind from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe. We welcome with deep satisfaction the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on the global elimination of their nuclear medium-range weapons, which is to be signed at a summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. With this agreement, the beginning of disarmament comes very close. The GDR, too, has long fought for it. This will, indeed, be an event of world historic significance, the start on a new path.

As we have rightly been able to note, our joint struggle for peace and security has led to the worldwide coalition of reason and realism gaining political and social breadth. In this spirit, the GDR is also continuing the political dialogue with responsible forces of capitalist states. The preservation and safeguarding of peace remain the determining factors for us here. They also characterized our stance during my recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The proposals of the GDR and the CSSR to the government of the FRG to start negotiations on the establishment of nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zones in central Europe are of undiminished topical significance. The realization of these proposals would be of great use for reducing confrontation on the dividing line between the two most powerful military and political groupings in the world and for raising security and strengthening trust.

In accordance with our agreement at the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact state, the GDR supports all initiatives, both global and regional, which aim to reduce military and political tensions. This also applies to the proposals of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for freeing the Balkans from nuclear and chemical weapons.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are striding further forward in close alliance in the shaping of the developed socialist society. It is in this light that I see the significance of our talks and meetings during my visit to your country. They will be of great value for the further cooperation of our parties, states, and peoples and contribute to the deepening of our fraternal relations."

### Second Day of Visit

*AU240838 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Report from special correspondents Boyan Bonev and Borislav (?Dzhhamdzhiev) in Pravets]

[Text] The program for the second day of the official friendly visit to Bulgaria of the GDR party and state delegation, led by Comrade Erich Honecker, began in the town of Pravets with a visit to the microprocessor equipment combine.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker made a detailed examination of production at this leading Bulgarian enterprise and talked with specialists and workers.

The two leaders and the accompanying officials then visited the special exhibition of the "Elektronika" Association that was set out in the sports hall of the town.

### Turkish Criticism of New Holiday Refuted

*AU221733 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 21 Sep 87 p 7*

[Metodi Stoyanov article: "The Peak of Cynicism"]

[Excerpts]It really is unheard of cynicism!

Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman Inan Batu, in a special statement, criticizes the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on celebrating 3 March as the Day of Bulgaria's Liberation From the Turkish Yoke.

For 5 centuries of our 13-century long history, Bulgaria's face was veiled with the black headdress of Turkish slavery.

One third of Bulgaria's population was barbarously annihilated with the yataghan of the Turkish enslaver. Tens and hundreds of thousands were murdered, slaughtered, carried off into slavery, forcibly converted to the Muslim faith, raped, and robbed. The cases of economic ruin are without number, and the amount of human suffering and spiritual desolation cannot be measured. From its golden age of culture, the Bulgarian nation was drawn into the hell of slavery, with the aim of changing its original ethnic and national qualities. Here is some evidence to prove this. [passage omitted]

In 1878, under the blows delivered by the Russian troops and Bulgarian people's volunteers, with aid from the Romanians and Finns, the hateful regime of slavery collapsed. At San Stefano the dream of a people to be free and independent triumphed.

Only a people that had suffered for 5 centuries under the oppressions of a feudal, fanatic enslaver could appreciate the Bulgarian's feeling of exultation!

This was the history that led Bulgaria to 3 March, our glorious holiday of national rebirth and the restoration of Bulgarian state power.

This history is well known, but we remind the Turkish official of it now, so that he may know what the Bulgarian is celebrating on 3 March. This is our sovereign political and moral right, and it is least fitting for the present-day heirs of the one-time Ottoman Empire to accuse socialist Bulgaria of striving "to create a Great Bulgaria" and of possessing aggressive "appetites for the lands of other countries."

The time of the ignorance on which some people are evidently counting is long since past! The People's Republic of Bulgaria has a clear standpoint regarding the historical past and the present-day realities. It does not suffer from the diseases of nationalism and chauvinism. It has done much in the postwar years to develop its relations with all Balkan countries on a good-neighborly basis, in the spirit of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. The Bulgarian proposal still holds good concerning signing a code of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Balkan countries and on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. Bulgaria has repeatedly stated from the most authoritative position that it has no territorial claims against its neighbors, and that it respects the existing realities.

Such are the facts of the case.

If Bulgaria is celebrating 3 March, it is from a sense of filial gratitude to its forefathers who, despite the slavery, terror, and slaughter, by their struggle and self-sacrifice preserved and handed on the Bulgarian nationality, language, customs, and culture during this dark period. It is from gratitude to our Russian brothers and liberators. Any people that respects its history would act like this. I ask myself, would we really have permitted some surviving Fascist to shed doubt on the right of the Soviet and other peoples to form a coalition against Hitler, or the right of the entire progressive world to celebrate the destruction of the "brown plague" on 9 May, Liberation Day?

By his statement the Turkish official is evidently aiming to once again whip up nationalist and chauvinist passions in our region, but he is hardly likely to achieve anything apart from winning the sympathies of certain chauvinistically oriented circles that are quietly, with muted strings, inviting the Turkish claims for celebrating 3 March.

However, it seems to me that the Balkan peoples will never forget the troubles from the past, and will not fail to notice certain features of Ottoman hegemony in the present-day actions of the Turkish Government.

Time will prove!

Nonetheless, Bulgaria will celebrate its great day — 3 March!

## Commentary on Shultz-Shevardnadze Talks

*AU220837 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 87 p 7*

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the "We Comment" column:"First Act of Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] The wish that was so often expressed, the need that was so plain to everybody, these are now becoming reality. The foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz, have reached an agreement on the conclusion of a treaty that will eliminate a whole group of 500-5,500 km-range missiles in the nuclear arsenals of both states. The treaty is to be signed in the United States this year, on the occasion of what will already be the third meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

Nuclear disarmament has become the concern not only of politicians and diplomats, but also of the millions of citizens of our planet who have raised their voices in an antiwar peace movement. It is their success; it is they to whom the Soviet Union addressed itself. It is on their support that it relied, expressing their longings and promoting them in its foreign policy. It has been often said that it takes two to reach an agreement, good will and willingness, political insight and responsibility are needed on both sides.

Yes, the American side, too, had to make its contribution before success could be achieved in the good work—it would not have been possible otherwise. Still, the initiator and motivating force in the disarmament negotiations was and is the Soviet Union. This is a fact, a demonstrable fact which is recognized and appreciated today by a large majority of the world public.

The Soviet Union has undertaken a truly epoch-making humanitarian mission—to enable mankind to be rid of mortal danger as represented by nuclear weapons. The idea of a world of peace in which man's most basic right, the right to live, is guaranteed, is not a mere vision or a distant dream for the Soviet Union, but a specific goal which can and must be reached. The Soviet Union is convincing and winning people by speaking the language of common sense and of the heart, while simultaneously pursuing a practical policy and pointing out not only the direction to be taken, but also the way to overcome the obstacles on the path toward a world free of nuclear arms.

Let us recall the numerous Soviet peace proposals, and all the times when the Americans said "no!" (This, too, must be mentioned.) The Soviet Union has never closed the door, never said: we have fulfilled our duty, we have already done enough. It repeatedly came out with appeals and offers; it showed admirable skill in unraveling knots, in finding ways out of alleys which were called blind by many people who did not believe, who did not want to believe, that a way out existed. This is how a society acts, for which peace is not a mere verbal declaration, but the active defense of life—that life which it is defending on behalf of all mankind.

We still do not know all the details of the treaty on which a basic political decision has now been adopted. However, one thing is certain: a part of the nuclear arsenal accumulated, particularly in Europe, on the borderline between the two most powerful military groupings—the NATO and the Warsaw Pact, will be destroyed. At the same time the nuclear missiles will be neither withdrawn, nor re-located, but dismantled and eliminated. This is the supreme goal, purpose, and substance of the whole disarmament process.

It should be stressed that considerable progress has also been achieved during the Washington negotiations in a number of other issues which are part of the nuclear disarmament issue—above all, the bilateral commitment to reach agreement on a 50-percent reduction of the number of strategic-operational offensive weapons.

The method of a sensible dialogue has asserted itself in Soviet-American talks—the method of a businesslike discussion in which the partner's interests are taken into account. The Soviet Union has been urging the United States for a long time to adopt a level of discussion which can be constructive and achieve results by respecting the principle of equal security. Nobody may repeatedly demand concessions from the other side in an attempt to gain unilateral advantages. In other words, the main thing is to achieve a bilateral compromise, a bilateral understanding that the real advantage for all lies in starting nuclear disarmament. Now this has been achieved, and undoubtedly this event is of extraordinary importance. Because, in fact, it raises hopes—and not empty hopes, either, but quite realistic ones, hopes that we will truly become rid of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe which would mean the end of human civilization. In fact, the agreement that has been reached is proof that nuclear disarmament is facing no insurmountable obstacles or barriers. It is possible to reach agreement, it is possible to engage in joint action. A step has been taken toward nuclear disarmament, a clear and unequivocal step, justly regarded by us as the first stage of the Soviet program of 15 January 1986 which proposes to eliminate nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000. The conviction that this program will become a reality has been greatly strengthened. This is encouraging for all those who are involved in the peace struggle.

## Two Secret Policemen Sentenced for Murder

*AU231615 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 87 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "Verdict of the Supreme Military Court"]

[Text] Prague—Prosecuting agencies brought Rudolf Herzlik and Jiri Graf, former members of the National Security Corps, to trial before the penal panel of the Supreme Military Court in Pribram a few days ago. The defendants were tried for committing the culpable offense of illicit possession of arms. In addition, J. Graf was tried for the preparation of a culpable offense and R. Herzlik for murder.

The defendants committed the aforesaid acts on 18 May 1987 in the evening hours in the "Ve Studentske" restaurant in Prague. In a state of inebriation, they provoked a brawl with some guests of the restaurant and the bartender, which culminated in mutual abuses and a physical assault. The defendants left the restaurant to furnish themselves with firearms and, resuming the previous conflict after their return, R. Herzlik lethally wounded the bartender, who died while being transported to a hospital, despite medical assistance rendered to him.

This extremely grave and deplorable offense sparked off a vigorous condemnation of the reprehensible conduct of the two perpetrators by the entire National Security Corps as well as justified indignation among many citizens.

R. Herzlik was sentenced to 14 years of deprivation of freedom in the third correctional group and J. Graf to 5 years of deprivation of freedom in the first correctional group. The verdict has not assumed legal validity yet.

In addition, the leading bodies of the Federal Ministry of Interior have applied strict organizational, disciplinary, and cadre measures against those supervisors who had inconsistently discharged their official duties in reinforcing the service discipline, moral-political condition, and legal awareness of their subordinates.

## Clashes Reported at CSSR Peace Festival

*AU241228 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 24 Sep 87 p 2*

[Text] Vienna/Prague—As has become known only now, a CSSR "peace festival" [on 15 September] in Plzen-Lochotin, which was organized by the state, escalated into a downright battle: Police beat up dozens of young people who called for freedom and democracy. The members of an FRG pop-music group were expelled from the CSSR.

Two days before a seminar on nuclear energy had taken place in Strakonice in southern Bohemia, which also did not take the course desired by the organizers. A few dozen invited foreigners freely voiced their arguments against Temelin, the largest nuclear power plant in central Europe, which is currently being constructed. At the front of the hall Austrian participants even mounted a banner with the slogan "Nuclear Power? No, Thanks!" in Czech and distributed bilingual fliers opposing nuclear energy.

The guests asked questions—which were not answered—such as: "Why have so few CSSR participants come to this meeting, whereas thousands and thousands of school children were organized for the peace march?" They complained that generals love to sign peace appeals from the East, while consciencious objectors are imprisoned; they criticized that the most frequently used argument of the Communist Party propagandists—a small computer error would be enough to start a nuclear war—apparently does not apply to nuclear power plants.

The hosts stressed that the CSSR nuclear power plants are controlled by computers and highly trained engineers. Critical objections that human error is possible—as in Chernobyl—were rejected with the argument that experts and only experts are able to discuss nuclear energy; criticism from laymen and public debate about this sensitive topic is not justified in any way.

## CSSR-Polish Committee Meets in Prague

*AU241156 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 87 p 1*

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Polish Talks"]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK)— [passage omitted] A working meeting of the chairmen of the two parts of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation—Jaromir Obzina and Zbigniew Szalajda—opened in Prague on Wednesday [16 September].

The session assessed the present state of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The two representatives noted the signing of three agreements on specialization and cooperation in manufacturing since their last meeting. They concerned deliveries of metallurgical products and the production of medical appliances and microscopes. The conclusion of seven more agreements is expected in the near future. These will concentrate on cooperation in metallurgy and in the production of color television sets and tubes, electronic measuring instruments, and small-sized tractors. Scientific-technical cooperation is geared to 32 specific projects; in the future it will concentrate largely on the area of biotechnologies and protection of the environment, particularly on measuring and controlling the level of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

Jaromir Obzina and Zbigniew Szalajda also discussed some suggestions for the further development of Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation in the production and supplies of heavy agricultural tractors, video recorders, microprocessors, and devices for the production automation and the introduction of robots. The draft of an intergovernmental agreement on direct scientific-technical and production cooperation between economic organizations of the two states is in the stage of final negotiations.

## Strougal Receives Syrian Officials

### Meets With Deputy Premier

*LD221452 Prague CTK in English 1052 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Prague Sept 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Syrian Deputy Premier in Charge of Economic Affairs Salim Yasin, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Lubomir Strougal underlined Syria's role in the world struggle for peace and progress, for a just economic order.

The two officials agreed that the existing high level of bilateral contacts is in the interest of both countries, and pointed out the necessity to remove all obstacles causing imbalance in economic relations.

### Meets With Talas

*JN221628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, met today with CSSR Defense Minister General Milan Vaclavik. They explored ways to boost cooperation between Syria and the CSSR, as well as issues of common concern.

General Talas also met with Lubomir Strougal, CSSR prime minister. They discussed Mideast developments and bilateral ties.

## Albanian Foreign Trade Minister Visits

### Arrives 17 Sep

*AU231616 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 87 p 2*

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] CTK—Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in Prague on Thursday [17 September] at the invitation of Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

### Holds Talks With Rohlicek

*AU241324 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 87 p 2*

[CTK report: "Exchange of Goods With Albania"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)— On Friday [18 September] in Prague, Rudolf Rohlicek, first CSSR deputy premier, received Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who is paying a visit to the CSSR.

Rudolf Rohlicek and Shane Korbeci discussed suggestions to further expand and intensify economic cooperation in the coming years. These suggestions concern, in particular, Czechoslovak exports of designated capital goods and other engineering products to Albania and imports of iron-nickle ores, other materials, as well as agricultural and food products to Czechoslovakia.

## CSSR Delegate Addresses IAEA Conference

*LD232024 Prague CTK in English 1402 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Vienna Sept 23 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovakia will continue to support all measures aimed at a comprehensive solution of the problem of safety of the nuclear power industry, applying also to protection against nuclear terrorism, against military attacks on peaceful facilities, etc. This was stated by Czechoslovak delegate to the current general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Stanislav Havel in the general debate today.

He pointed out that Czechoslovak representatives and experts have contributed to the successful activity of the IAEA, and conveyed Czechoslovakia's proposal that an IAEA symposium on improving the operation of nuclear power plants be held in Czechoslovakia in 1989.

The Czechoslovak delegate also appreciated the role of the agency in monitoring the observance of the agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

He condemned South Africa for refusing to subject its nuclear potential to IAEA control in spite of repeated appeals by the agency and the United Nations.

Speaking of peaceful use of nuclear energy in Czechoslovakia, Stanislav Havel stated that nuclear power plants already account for 26 percent of Czechoslovakia's overall electric energy production. The existing experience shows that the country's nuclear power industry is an extraordinarily stable and safe source of energy for the national economy.

He underlined that elimination of nuclear weapons as proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is an important prerequisite for the promotion of international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy.

## Jakes Speaks on Restructuring in Economy

*AU221441 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 87 pp 3,4*

[Article by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "Exploiting the Mighty Potential of Socialism"; passages in boldface as published]

[Text] **By pursuing the strategy of acceleration, the implementation of which represents the revolutionary spirit of today, the CPCZ seeks a further rise in the living standards of the people and the enhancement of conditions to meet the new and qualitatively higher needs of citizens and to provide for a harmonious development of the human personality. We also want to contribute to implementing the revolutionary mission of socialism and to increasing its attractiveness and influence on processes taking place in the world.**

In accordance with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, we are facing the task of achieving a new quality of social development, the backbone of which is the comprehensive development of the socialist life based on an efficient and harmonious growth of the consumption of material assets, on increasingly mature interpersonal relations, and on respect for the ethical norms of a modern, advanced society at the threshold of a new millennium. This program for restructuring social life was mapped out not only in Czechoslovakia, but in other socialist states as well. The attention with which we follow the changes taking place in the fraternal countries and, in particular, in the Soviet Union, which marches in the forefront of this process, is thus not surprising. Paths of Intensification [subhead] There is no area of social life where we do not realize the existence of a discrepancy, sometimes bigger and sometimes smaller, between possible and actual results.

We ascribe the main importance to the **intensification of the economy** as the crucial area of human activity. This intensification must be based on a comprehensive enforcement of scientific-technical progress, coupled with the modernization of the production-technical base.

The requirement to intensify our national economy is comprehensively expressed in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which projects a 19 percent growth in the generated national income, compared with only 12.2 percent growth of social product, and a 15.8 percent growth of industrial production, compared with a 7.6 percent growth of production input. This must be seen as new quality growth. Virtually all growth should come from savings.

The feasibility of meeting this task is rooted, first and foremost, in the excessive energy, and material, intensiveness of the generation of national income. In the FRG, for example, steel consumption per unit of gross domestic product amounts to 39 percent of the Czechoslovak level and in Austria, whose economy is more comparable with our economy, it amounts to only 32 percent of our level. Similarly, this also holds true for our energy consumption [per unit of national income], which exceeds roughly twofold the average consumption of six advanced West European countries—France, the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Austria. Changing this situation requires, in addition to structural changes, concentration on efficient technologies, a better use of secondary resources, and establishing order in consumption norms, with respect to which there are a number of shortcomings.

The main and irreplaceable role in the process of intensifying the national economy is played by **science and technology**. The issue of increasing the efficiency of scientific-technical progress was discussed in detail by the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. On the basis of its conclusions the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved a cohesive set of specific measures to provide for current and strategic issues of scientific-technical policy. We must now fully concentrate on these tasks and, without delay, consistently put to use all resources in order to speed up the innovation processes. This is still a weak spot of our manufacturers.

In the interest of a greater integration of scientific-technical progress in the development of the economy, we must make greater headway in organizing and planning capital investment, which is still plagued by a number of shortcomings, especially by the large number of unfinished projects. That is why the task was laid down in the conclusions of the Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee to cut the start of new investment projects in 1987-88 by 15-20 percent, compared with the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Before the end of this year the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government will discuss a set of measures to increase the efficiency of the entire investment process. Designated organizations in the scientific-research base are preparing for the experimental verification of their operation on the basis of economic accountability; this experiment will also involve closer ties between research and production. A review of the cost-effectiveness of the activity of scientific-research workplaces will also be carried out; on the basis of the results of this review, we will draw the appropriate conclusions, including possible organizational changes or even the abolition of those workplaces, whose orientation does not correspond to our needs and which do not produce any effect on a long-term basis.

To make broader practical use of the results of science and technology, measures are now being adopted to reinforce the pre-production stages. Machine design and project design workplaces equipped with progressive technology for computerized machine design and project design are being set up. Tuition at secondary schools and at institutions of higher learning will gradually undergo qualitative changes; these will include an improvement in the process of training scientific staff. Schools, especially at university level, must become not only pedagogic centers, but scientific centers as well. Economic contracts with enterprises and economic production units on the fulfillment of specific scientific-research projects must be used to a far greater extent than hitherto. Even basic research workplaces, in particular, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the institutions of higher learning, can directly cooperate with production enterprises in this way.

An important task in speeding up the introduction of the results of science and technology into production is the setting up and efficient utilization of rationalization workshops.

Of principal importance in science and technology, just as in the national economy as a whole, is the expansion of cooperation with CEMA states, and with the Soviet Union in particular. Our scientific-technical policy therefore **places paramount emphasis on meeting the targets within the framework of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.**

We use as our point of departure the results of the November 1986 conference of the highest party representatives of fraternal countries, which adopted momentous decisions on restructuring CEMA, the mechanism of cooperation and the socialist economic integration, and which decided to work out a concept for the international division of labor for the next 15-20 years. In support of the integration process we have adopted and implement the General Rules for the Conclusion of

Direct Links Between Czechoslovak Organizations and Organizations of CEMA Member States. We participate in preparing the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation with respect to price, currency, credit, norm-setting, and other issues. These issues were also discussed at the recent consultative meeting of Central Committee secretaries of fraternal CEMA countries in Sofia. Specific conclusions on restructuring the mechanism of socialist economic integration and the work of CEMA will be adopted at the 43d session of CEMA. The concept of our participation in the international division of labor, notably with the USSR, should be ready by the end of this year. On the basis of the Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement on direct links and the principles governing the founding and operation of joint enterprises, we have already concluded 128 agreements on direct links, 12 agreements on the formation of joint work teams, 5 joint enterprises, and 2 joint laboratories. Agreements on direct links and joint enterprises will also be concluded with the governments of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Within the framework of restructuring the economic mechanism, **we are preparing a law on joint enterprises.** It is geared, above all, to joint business ventures within the framework of CEMA. One such example is the activity of ROBOT, an international scientific-production association based in Presov, the operation of which allows us, inter alia, to test conditions for the work of additional joint enterprises.

If the terms are advantageous for both sides, we do not shun this form of cooperation with firms from nosocialist states either. This June, for example, the Tesla-Consumer electronics economic production unit and the Dutch Philips company set up Avex, a joint enterprise that will manufacture videorecorders. The USSR and other countries will also participate in this production. This Bratislava-based international enterprise will make it possible to introduce to our market before the end of this 5-year plan a sought-after product whose specifications are up to the European standard.

Of crucial importance is, of course, our economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, which accounts for more than 45 percent of our foreign trade turnover. But even in this area we must proceed in a novel way and concentrate on mutually beneficial division of labor within branches, particularly in machine building and chemistry. The road to this leads via expanded specialization and cooperation in manufacturing, which is one of the basic prerequisites of effecting **structural changes** in our economy, reducing the disproportionately wide range of engineering products, increasing production volumes, and improving the technical-economic specifications of products. The purpose of structural changes is to ensure, at the expense of material-intensive and energy-intensive branches and sectors, dynamic development at the top level of branches and sectors such as electronics, microelectronics, hydraulics, robotics, precision mechanics, specialized chemistry, and biotechnology.

Taking Stock of One-Third of the 5-Year Plan [subhead]

We have behind us the first 20 months, that is, one-third, of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. A positive feature of economic development so far is the increased rate of growth, notably in industrial production. Supplies of fuels and energy have been regular, despite the adverse climatic conditions of this year's winter. We have managed to meet planned targets with respect to the development of living standards—in both private and public consumption. On the whole, however, we have not achieved the results foreseen by the state plan—particularly in the fulfillment of qualitative indicators, which are decisive for the process of intensification—although the attainment of these results is within the potentials of our economy. More than 30 percent of enterprises do not cope with planned tasks.

It is particularly the pace of cutting the consumption of raw materials, subsidiary materials, fuels, and energy that trails significantly behind planned tasks. This, along with the slow pace of innovation, shortcomings in the plan, and irregular production, accounts for the growing strain in supplier-customer relations. For example, the proportion of material costs in the value of output, which should decline by 1.5 percent annually according to the Eighth 5-Year Plan, declined by only 0.82 percent in 1986. This means that planned material costs were exceeded by roughly Kcs5 billion. The overfulfillment of planned tasks is confined almost exclusively to material-intensive and energy-intensive branches, while tasks in the manufacturing branches are not being fulfilled. This accounts for disharmony between the structure of production and the demands for its use and for a simultaneous growth of inventories. We are falling short of the requisite efficiency of exports to nonsocialist countries while pressure on imports from these states continues, especially on imports for the needs of production to deal with acute scarcities in supplier-customer relations. The endeavor is becoming apparent to make up for shortfalls in the exports of manufacturing branches, particularly engineering, with exports of raw materials, such as rolled stock, regardless of the fact that we have lost almost Kcs1 billion in revenues in the last 1 and 1/2 years on account of its faci d price. Our critical assessment of exports to nonsocialist countries is not changed in the least by the fact that the actual exchange ratio between export and import prices is 1 percent more favorable this year than it was last year. This improvement has not been brought about by a greater profitability of our exports, but by a fall in import prices, especially of raw materials, the prices of which have decreased by an average of 8.2 percent. As far as engineering products are concerned, the prices of our exports have decreased 0.5 percent compared with 1986, whereas prices of imported engineering products have increased 2.3 percent.

Notwithstanding a partial improvement, we still cannot be satisfied with the course of capital investment. Production losses resulting from delays in putting capacities into operation and from the failure to reach projected parameters amounted to Kcs80 billion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and are estimated at Kcs10 billion for 1986. At 1.33, the coefficient of shift work has been virtually stagnant since 1979 and even modern machinery with a high level of automation is little used. Targets concerning the modernization of the production base are being inadequately met. Investments in industrial modernization account for only 30 percent of the investment volume, instead of the planned 50 percent, and modernization projects guaranteeing innovations of a higher order are an exception that proves the rule. The fulfillment of tasks in scrapping obsolete and inefficient basic assets is also inadequate. Measures have been drawn up, and are now ready to be discussed, that will introduce sanctions for leaving basic assets of machinery unused, and should thus contribute to a better utilization of machinery in industry.

Another shortcoming is the overfulfillment of the planned wage-intensiveness of the creation of resources. The relative overfulfillment of wage bills resulting from the nonfulfillment of adjusted net output represents on average about Kcs2 billion a year. At the same time, we are falling short of the planned growth rate of national income and the achieved growth rate is not secured by the planned growth of the social productivity of labor.

Private consumption increased 2.1 percent in 1986 and the course of this year shows that the same dynamism could be achieved again. This does not mean, however, that we have no problems in the realization of earnings on the home market and for paid services. The supply of merchandise and services still does not match consumers' demands—not just in qualitative terms but, frequently, even in quantitative terms. The fulfillment of the adopted program of eliminating types of goods that are in short supply and the fulfillment of consumer goods innovation programs is behind schedule. In July the CSSR Government dealt with shortcomings in supplies to the domestic market and charged deputy premiers and ministers with working out programs for the elimination of the scarcity of these products and with submitting these programs to the Government Commission for Provisions for the Domestic Market by the end of this year.

As a result of the low efficiency of our exports and the resultant shortage of foreign currency means, the proportion of imported goods remains stagnant at roughly 10 percent of total retail trade turnover. Our intention is to increase this proportion to 25 percent in the next 10 to 15 years. However, the prerequisites for this must be established first. To secure some types of goods, such as footwear and textiles, some extraordinary measures have been adopted for this year. Footwear exports, for example, are being cut from 27 percent [of domestic production] in 1986 to 23 percent in 1987, that is, by about 4.5 million pairs. At the same time about 4.6 million pairs of shoes will be imported from China.

We must not become reconciled to the buck-passing [alibisticky] notion that shortcomings in the development of the economy are primarily a result of "objective" circumstances or of an unrealistic plan. Their main cause resides in the low level of managerial and organizational activity, inertia in thinking, and antiquated approaches to work. This is confirmed, inter alia, by our grievous problems with the quality of products. The CSSR People's Control Committee has been furnished with some extraordinary powers in this context and initial experience shows that this decision was justified. The findings of control agencies at the same time reveal that the overwhelming majority of problems has subjective causes, which are rooted mainly in insufficient discipline and order in production. The elimination of these shortcomings should be assisted, inter alia, by the amended law on the state testing system, which increases demands on the evaluation of products and increases the responsibility of producers for the quality and technical-economic standards of products by introducing severe economic repercussions for producers. Even though the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan are more challenging than previous tasks, they are realistic, given the existence of great untapped possibilities in the activities of enterprises, organizations, as well as central agencies. The possibilities of further increasing the living standards of the people and the success of the entire strategy of acceleration hinge on fulfilling them. All efforts must now concentrate on eliminating shortcomings and on tightening order and organization in production and managerial work. For this to happen, we must make use of the initiative of the working people in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of Victorious February, and direct it toward the fulfillment of crucial tasks, in line with the Initiative of the Central Trade Union Council and the Prague Appeal.

### The Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism [subhead]

In the interest of increasing in principle the performance of the national economy and attaining a whole set of extensive social targets, it is essential to work out a flexible system of managing the economy. The existing economic mechanism has practically exhausted its potentials, is no longer commensurate with the requirements of economic intensification, and provides little incentive to utilize the results of science and technology. That is why the 17th Party Congress decided to carry out an economic reform by restructuring the system of national economic management and planning. As in the USSR, also in our country the aim is to establish a cohesive, effective, and flexible system of national economic management that will provide a specific answer to the question of **how to provide, on socialist foundations, stronger incentives for economic, scientific-technical, and**

**social progress than under capitalism and how to combine as effectively as possible planned management, which is inherent to socialism, with the interests of the collective and the individual.**

The party, as the initiator and leading force of restructuring, is concerned with adapting the specific forms of socialist production relations to the nature and level of production forces, that is, with replacing outdated, predominantly administrative forms, methods, and instruments of planning, management, and operations with new economic ones, which open up the scope of the upward development of production forces. What matters is the creation of social and economic conditions that promote people's creative activity, their interest in high cost-effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of production, their irreconcilability toward shortcomings, and their social responsibility and political awareness. The path to this leads via the further development and full exploitation of all the possibilities of socialist democracy, the democratization of management, and the reinforcement of socialist self-management social life. The conclusions of the January and June sessions of the CPSU Central Committee serve as a major inspiration for us in this respect.

The adopted "Principles for Restructuring the Economic Mechanism" define the general concept and the most important areas of changes in the economic mechanism. **These principles will be specified in the "Comprehensive Document on Restructuring the Economic Mechanism of the CSSR," which is to be approved before the end of this year.** The entire set of changes should comprehensively influence the work of the center and the enterprise sphere in preparing the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The consistent application and evolution of the principle of democratic centralism as the basic prerequisite for establishing a cohesive system of management at all levels—from enterprises up to the central agencies—represents the point of departure for restructuring the economic mechanism.

The new role of the central sphere of management lies in the concentration of its activity on working out the main targets of the economic and social strategy of the party and the ways, methods, and means of attaining them, on determining the pace and the proportions of the development of the national economy as a whole and ensuring a balanced development of the national economy, on implementing the routine management of the operation of the economy in accordance with the targets, intentions, and proportions of the state 5-year plan, and on continuously improving the system of national economic management.

Restructuring the economic mechanism affects the method of plan-setting to a far greater extent than did all previous economic reforms. The state plan will become a comprehensive conceptual document containing the targets of economic, scientific-technical, fiscal, and social development. It must express the future economic and social development in the unity of this development's material and value aspects, and establish conditions for the efficient operation of economic organizations. The role of medium-range and long-term planning will thus increase markedly, as will the importance of indirect, economic methods of management through individual and long-term criteria and normative rules [normativvy]. Commodity-market relations and the law of value will be used to a greater extent, in accordance with the plan.

At the same time, the independence and hence also the responsibility of economic organizations will substantially increase. The transition to complete economic accountability and to self-financing will be at the root of this independence. The generally more demanding economic conditions with clearly set efficiency criteria will allow a more objective assessment of the merits of enterprises and organizations in meeting the needs of society and, at the same time, they will also allow linkage between collective and individual pay and the overall results of an economic organization.

Complete economic accountability presupposes that enterprises operate only with resources which they themselves created in a socially warranted way. Hence, it cannot be perceived as the complete independence of enterprises or as a market mechanism. At issue is a plan-based management of the national economy, a plan-based use of commodity-market relations and of the law of value.

An extraordinarily important part of restructuring is the comprehensive restructuring of wholesale and procurement prices planned for 1 January 1989. Its aim is to cut costs, to rationalize and strengthen the exchange rate of the koruna, and to bring the ratios and the level of wholesale, procurement, and foreign prices closer together. Prerequisites should thus be established for objectifying value instruments, applying the principle of self-financing in enterprises, and eliminating unwarranted subsidies and redistribution processes that used to conceal the results of organizations that are performing poorly to the detriment of good performers. The new system of deductions from production assets and wages also corresponds to these intentions. The nature of these deductions should be primarily criterial, parametric; that is, they should express the minimal required profitability of these production factors. Deductions from profits will also be dealt with in a novel fashion.

In accordance with the development of democratic centralism, we are also preparing a change in the area of finances and credits at the level of central management and in the enterprise sphere. The aim is to strengthen the balance and proportions between material and monetary resources, to enhance the active role of finances and credits, and at the same time to create economically more demanding conditions for planning and financing the development of the enterprise economic sphere.

Part and parcel of the restructuring of the CSSR economic mechanism is the use of the international division of labor and of external economic relations as major intensification factors. A functionally open system of management is being formed that uses the advantages of the international division of labor and the advantages resulting from external economic relations to raise the efficiency of the process of social reproduction. Therefore, also at this stage we are working on restructuring the economic mechanism with a view to eventually coordinating this work with the economic mechanism of CEMA and with the mechanisms of individual member countries.

The experiences from a number of past reforms in the area of management that were carried out in Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries show that it is extraordinarily important to thoroughly prepare all measures, and also to expose and deal in a timely fashion with the causes of emerging problems, which logically cannot be avoided.

That is why, building on the aforesaid measures, the decision was reached to launch the **"Comprehensive Experiment in Enhancing the Responsibility and Independence of Economic Organizations for Efficient Development."** The chief aim of the experiment is to test the manufacturers' ability to optimally combine production factors in the interest of an efficient fulfillment of planned tasks, and to test the impact of the enhanced economic responsibility and independence of production organizations on their long-term economic results and on meeting social needs. We seek the implementation of the comprehensive experiment on a much broader basis as of next year; we reckon that it will embrace about 25 percent of industrial employees producing roughly one-quarter of total industrial output. We also foresee the application of experiments in the building industry and in services. **An experimental verification of self-management in accordance with the draft law on the state enterprise will also be launched.**

At present it would be premature to comprehensively evaluate the results of the experiment. However, its usefulness is evident.

With the adoption of the principles for restructuring the mechanism of management in trade and public catering, measures have also been adopted to improve the domestic market and the operations of trade and public catering.

The implementation of the restructuring of the economic mechanism calls for the **creation of the necessary prerequisites and conditions for switching our economy to the new system of national economic management and planning.** That is why work is underway on substantive and systemic measures for the 1988-90 preparatory period. These are, in particular, measures to create economic balance, to even out the starting conditions for enterprises, to secure a comprehensive restructuring of wholesale and procurement prices and to deal with the repercussions of these changes, and to provide for an adequate valuation of basic assets. In this period it will be necessary to carry out changes in the orientation of activity and in the arrangement of the central sphere, to prepare the restructuring of the organizational structures in the production-technical base, to ensure preparation in terms of cadres, and to draw up legislation for the specific implementation of restructuring.

A proposal is being drawn up to apply some new systemic elements of the economic mechanism as of 1988. This concerns, for example, the application of new principles for granting bank credits, the verification of an amended regulation of specific issues concerning the remuneration of those people at workplaces with highly progressive technology, the reinforcement of the powers and responsibility of organizations in applying wage forms, the channeling of wage costs through wage rates, the application of foreign currency normative rules and of changes in the fiscal-economic instruments of foreign trade, and the like.

### Enterprises—The Basic Unit [subhead]

The enterprise is the basic unit of the national economy. The first and basic legislative measure in restructuring the economic mechanism is therefore the draft law on the state enterprise.

The draft law has been submitted for public debate, which is the first public discussion on a legislative measure of such importance since the discussion on the CSSR Constitution. The public assessment of the law will end on 31 October; subsequently, the suggestions and comments raised in its course will be incorporated into the bill and toward the end of this year the entire document will be discussed at a session of the CPCZ Central Committee and in the CSSR Government.

An attempt to work out a law on the enterprise was also made in the critical years 1968-69. However, it was conducted from positions of right-wing revisionism and its goal was to suppress the leading role of the party in the enterprise and its influence on the agencies of self-management, to fundamentally weaken the functions of the state and the state plan, to make our economy dependent on capitalism and sever its firm ties with the other socialist states, particularly with the Uskhand, in the final analysis, to liquidate socialism in the CSSR. Therein lies its radical difference from the current draft law on the state enterprise, whose aim is to fully unfold the enormous potential of the socialist economy.

Compared with the Soviet law on the state enterprise (association), our draft law does not address in detail those issues that will be dealt with in other laws and executory provisions. In view of the fact that the draft law formulates anew the position of the enterprise as the basic unit of planning and management in the production base, it will be necessary to alter or revise additional legislative provisions and regulations. This will concern about 12 laws and follow-up decrees.

One of the most frequently discussed issues in connection with the draft law on the state enterprise is the **leading role of the party.** The fear is even being voiced that it might be weakened. It needs to be stressed that, not only will it not be weakened, but that the importance and role of the party organization in the enterprise will further increase. The draft explicitly states that the enterprises fulfill their economic, social, and political mission in line with the economic policy of the CPCZ, the leading and guiding force of the socialist society. As the political nucleus of work collectives, the party organizations will control the activity of enterprise managements, secure the enforcement of the party's cadre policy, and through their members direct the activity of self-management agencies and of the trade union, youth, and other social organizations operating in the enterprise. This calls for the consistent implementation of all the party's functions, starting with its program-setting, organizing, and ideo-educational functions, and ending with its control function. The relevant directives on party work will also be amended accordingly.

As for the relationship between the state (represented by central agencies and national committees) and the enterprise as defined in the draft law, the management of the enterprises by the state respects both the supreme central role of the state in the socialist society and the requirement to substantially increase the legal powers, independence, and responsibility of enterprises, which is essential in order to unfold the working people's initiative and socialist entrepreneurial spirit.

In contrast to the existing set of mandatory indicators, the draft law provides for **long-term normative rules (which are to be essentially uniform for the entire production sphere) and for designated mandatory tasks, orders, and allocations, which are to be set specifically for the appropriate enterprises, as the basic instrument of planning relations between the state and enterprises.** These will be set for the enterprises, above all, by the state 5-year plan for the development of the CSSR's national economy. Since the enterprise is the direct addressee of these mandatory outputs [vystupy] of the state plan, this means that between central agencies and the enterprise there cannot be any other intermediary tier operating on the principle of complete economic accountability.

We reckon that in the future the designated tasks of the state plan will only be used in the case of the most important national economic priorities (such as the construction of nuclear power stations, most important international cooperation projects, state-funded capital investment projects, and the like). In the immediate future it will be necessary to use these mandatory tasks to also overcome the scarcity of some products. In the same way, fixed allocations (of foreign currency, for example, of fuels and energy consumption, of strategic raw materials, and so forth) will also be set for enterprises on an individual basis. The state will also fix prices or the rules for fixing them.

The state will avail itself of operative economic instruments, that is, of price and credit instruments and fiscal and wage policy, to safeguard economic balance, ensure harmony between supply and demand, and to assert the principle of remuneration according to work done. The fact that the relationship between state agencies—that is, the center and national committees—and the enterprises and the fact that their reciprocal rights and duties are defined in a specific way and have a long-term validity will provide enterprises with a sense of security and with long-term legal guarantees, and will demarcate wide scope for them for their socialist entrepreneurship and for their own decisionmaking in all spheres of economic and social activity.

The relationship between the state enterprise and the state is not an antithetical and antagonistic one, as it was in fact presented in the critical years 1968-69. While respecting the enterprises' rights, the state primarily asserts national aims and interests and, through the fulfillment of its duties toward the state and society, the enterprise ensures its own development and the interests of its labor collective.

We proceed from the premise that the application of complete economic accountability will prompt economically sound behavior and will contribute to attaining maximum results with a minimal input of direct and embodied labor, and to the desirable volume, structure, and quality of products, jobs, and services in the needed time frame. This also requires the considerable adaptability of enterprises to the needs of customers and consumers, to the structure of demand, to the level of technical development, and to foreign requirements. The customer must have priority and preponderance. In this connection the question frequently arises of how to guarantee order in supplier-customer relations. It must be said that the basic condition for balanced supplier-customer relations is a balance and a proportionate development in the economy as a whole. This is to be promoted by the general restructuring of the economic mechanism, the reinforced economic accountability of enterprises for deliveries in accordance with concluded contracts, and, at the same time, by an improvement in central management and planning. The tightening and simplification of penalties and sanctions for the nonobservance of economic contracts is also connected with this. An enterprise that fails to meet its contractual obligations will bear responsibility for the losses incurred by its customer. The greatest part of these sanctions will be credited to the account of the damaged enterprise.

In keeping with the principles of self-financing, an enterprise has to be profitable, otherwise it would be unable to maintain and multiply the property entrusted to it. In cases where an enterprise will not meet its tasks and duties on a long-term basis—for instance, the mandatory outputs of the state plan or the state budget, but also the aforementioned commitments toward its customers, suppliers, or the state bank, or when it will violate price discipline and set quality norms—the state will be able to resort to extraordinary interventions in its operations, such as economic penalties, the enforcement of a consolidation program, direct administration of the enterprise, or a merger, subdivision, or even abolition. In all instances of enterprises ceasing to exist, the founder of the enterprise (represented by the relevant central agency or national committee) will be obligated to effectively assist the threatened workforce in finding new employment and will have to respect their legitimate social guarantees.

As for the rights of the state enterprise, it can take measures and operate freely within the bounds delineated by laws. Given its observance of laws, it can thus dispose of resources, both those that were entrusted to it and newly generated ones, can use disposable resources at its own discretion, enact a social policy according to its own needs and possibilities, organize enterprise subdivisions and define their field of activity and responsibility, and carry out all activities, including planning, within the framework of set rules.

Scope is being created for disparate types of enterprises from the viewpoint of their size, the orientation of their activity, and their internal arrangement; elements of the combine-type, sectoral, as well as territorial principle of organization may be used.

It will no longer be possible for one legal subject of the self-accounting [chozrascotni] sphere to be subordinated to another self-accounting legal subject. However, this will definitely not be a case of touching off one-sided disintegration tendencies; what matters is a natural and strictly purpose-bound improvement of the organizational setup of the production-technical base.

The draft law also provides for the founding of joint enterprises with international participation, which will be the subject of a special law on joint enterprises.

The draft law also establishes the principle of **cooperation between enterprises and the national committees,** on whose territory the main enterprise institutions are located. This cooperation should be advantageous for both sides. While enterprises participate mainly in the development of cities and villages, the national committees participate in the recruitment and deployment of manpower and in the creation of conditions for the work of citizens. Of great importance is the joint creation of conditions for the solution of ecological problems and for the maintenance of a healthy environment and a clean appearance of cities and communities. Enterprises must respect the decisions of national committees on matters within the latter's jurisdiction.

Socialist Self-Management [subhead]

Prominent in the draft law is the need to encourage the interest and responsibility of entire labor collectives for economic results. If the pay of enterprise employees is to be pegged to the final economic results of the enterprise, then they also have to participate in decisions on crucial problems of economic and social activity. A new proposed form of this workers' participation is the self-management of the state enterprise. The agencies of self-management are, on the one hand, the assembly of the labor collective (or of its delegates) and, on the other, its operative, executive body—the labor collective's council. Self-management guarantees the participation of the entire collective and its agencies and of social organizations in the management of the enterprise, in the adoption of the most important decisions, including the election of senior managers, and in the control of the fulfillment of these decisions.

As regards the relationship between the agencies of self-management and the trade union organization, **the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement remains indispensable.** Whereas the agencies of socialist self-management take an immediate part in economic management and in decision-making and are an entrepreneurial agency, the trade unions will focus chiefly on questions concerning the protection of legal rights, fair remuneration, the entire complex of safeguarding people's social needs, and labor safety issues. And, of course, they will also focus on the development of working initiative. Through their members elected to the labor collective's council, trade unions will also participate in the council's activity.

The course of public debate shows that the **question of the electiveness** of senior enterprise officials, notably directors, is a keenly contested issue. Some participants in the debate point to the danger of the working people giving preference to less demanding, indulgent managers. However, the question of electiveness must be perceived in connection with the creation of an economically more demanding environment, an environment which provides enterprises with the incentive to operate as efficiently as possible. In view of the immediate material and social dependence of labor collectives on the economic results of their enterprise, the working people will be objectively interested in having at the head of their enterprise an energetic and politically responsible manager who is capable of ensuring order and discipline to make sure that the enterprise meets its duties to society. Thereby, he will also ensure that the needs of the labor collective are met, including the application of the merit principle in remuneration.

The law on state enterprises delineates the most important economic and social activities of an enterprise. These are socioeconomic planning, socialist management, the problem of technical supplies and of marketing merchandise, questions of prices, credits, subsidies, and price supports, foreign economic activity, the protection and creation of the environment, the rational use of natural resources, the provision of socioeconomic information, control, the social development of the labor collective, and questions of labor, wages, and cadre and personnel work. All these questions will be finetuned concurrently with the progress of work on the comprehensive document on restructuring the economic mechanism; most of them will subsequently be specified in legal norms.

The public debate on the draft law on the state enterprise is now entering its second half. Its aim is to involve the broadest possible strata of the working people in the restructuring of the economic mechanism, to make them understand its purpose and its significance, and to permit them to express their opinion on the proposed changes and to put to use their knowledge and experience. People should understand that we want the new measures to come into being with their participation and in their interest; they should feel that they share responsibility for restructuring and take an active part in its making.

That is why a public debate has also started on other legal documents of great importance—the draft law on agricultural cooperatives and the draft law on production, consumer, and housing cooperatives.

We expect that the law on state enterprises will come into effect on 1 January 1989 at the latest. Some of its parts or partial provisions will become operative later than that, but as of 1 January 1991, the law will operate to the full extent. The Federal Assembly is expected to pass the law roughly in the middle of next year. However, some concomitant measures must be decided upon prior to that. **The system of levies and taxes will be adjusted so that it can become operative on 1. January 1990; its adjustment will follow up on the comprehensive restructuring of wholesale prices that will come into effect on 1 January 1989.** Equally, it will also be necessary to carry out a set of necessary changes in the methods of planning and to fix long-term normative rules.

The restructuring of the economic mechanism and social life as a whole will take place gradually. However, this must not lead anyone to assume that there is a plenty of time, that first we will prepare restructuring, then we will introduce it on a set day, and all problems will be automatically resolved thereafter.

Restructuring is being introduced for the people and in the interest of the people and no one but the people themselves will put it into effect through their honest work. We will accomplish nothing if we do not work honestly even today, if we do not change our way of thinking and our method of work, and if we do not assimilate new approaches commensurate with the times. Proof of one's understanding of the meaning of restructuring is not furnished by fancy words, but by everyday deeds, by honest efforts in implementing the conclusions of the 17th party congress and meeting the targets of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. And we are not without shortcomings on this count. Yes, the restructuring of the economic mechanism is objectively necessary but even today there exists no regulation and no system that would forbid us to work better and in better quality, to consistently respect national interests and, hence, the interests of each individual citizen, and to behave like the true manager of one's workplace.

The deepening of socialist democracy and expansion of people's participation in management and administration presuppose the utilization of the collective wisdom of the working people, comprehensive provision of information, discussion on problems, and a sensitive reaction to citizens' comments. At the same time, we must put under broad social control the observance of the principles of socialist ethics and legality and the struggle against phenomena that are inimical to socialism such as theft, corruption, abuse of official rank, distortion of economic results, violation of public order and work discipline, and suppression of criticism, in line with the call of the "Letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium" for struggle against negative social phenomena.

Exceptional responsibility rests, above all, on the senior managerial staff, from whom restructuring demands that they display their political and professional maturity and that they demonstrate that in the present period of the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks they are people in their right places. Their work will also be evaluated according to this.

Deepening the Leading Role of the Party [subhead]

All efforts must be spearheaded by the party as the political force which lays down tasks and simultaneously stimulates, enlists, and organizes the working people for their fulfillment, including the consistent control of this fulfillment. The 17th party congress therefore moved to the foreground the **necessity of improving the party's work and deepening its leading role.** If communists are to persuade the working people about the correctness of our policy and enlist the working people for its implementation, they must, above all, be convinced themselves of its correctness. Profound identification with the party's policy is at the root of conscious discipline, initiative, and the readiness of communists to make some sacrifices and give more than is their basic duty. This is also something that we need today. We are now experiencing an extraordinary period, a period of revolutionary significance, and our approach to the fulfillment of tasks, too, must be revolutionary.

Criticism and self-criticism are of exceptional importance for the activity of the party and society at large. Neither the party nor the socialist society can development without them. There cannot be an atmosphere of creative efforts and comradely cooperation in a collective in which there is no room for a critical assessment of views. That is why **we are waging a struggle for criticism and self-criticism to become not an extraordinary campaign, but an absolutely routine and indispensable constituent part of activity in all party organizations in the struggle to fulfill tasks and overcome shortcomings.** Party organizations represent the political nucleus of labor collectives and influence the general political and moral climate.

This is all the more important as it is directly in the labor collectives that the effectiveness of the economic reform and, in fact, of restructuring as a whole is largely determined. It is necessary to comprehensibly explain to the working people the purpose of the changes being prepared, how they will be specifically manifested in practical life, what demands they will place on people, and what new opportunities they will provide. The political preparation of the restructuring of the economic mechanism is the key task of the present period and its quality will have a considerable impact on the effectiveness of the practical assimilation of the new measures.

At the same time, the restructuring of the economic mechanism must be perceived in its wide social connections, in organic linkage with other spheres of social life, as an integral part of the revolutionary program of comprehensive changes, whose realization will signify the attainment of a new quality of socialism.

The success of economic reform therefore hinges directly on improving all social relations, on restructuring the style of work of state, economic, social, educational, cultural, ideological, and political institutions. The Fifth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee laid down specific tasks in this respect.

Of exceptional importance in the present period is a rise in the effectiveness of ideological work, notably economic propaganda and the economic education of the working people. It must be offensive in the true sense of the word, it must not wait, but must itself raise questions, including the most burning problems, and seek answers to them. It must be well-versed and strong on arguments and, simultaneously, it must be comprehensible, attractive, and appealing; it must not hover in the height of theoretical edifices, but apply theory to the specific conditions of practical life and talk about that which immediately concerns and affects people, that which disturbs them.

The success of the entire restructuring is closely connected with changes in people's psychology. People approve of restructuring and welcome it. However, some of them ask whether restructuring does not spell a retreat from socialism. We must be able to explain that the exact opposite is the case, that all our efforts today are aimed at consolidating, strengthening, and further developing socialism.

Making Full Use of the Law of Value [subhead]

With the passing of time, some incorrect notions about socialist principles came into being—for objective reasons, out of the good faith that communism would be set up soon, but also as a result of mistakes and errors. This concerns, for example, the **question of remuneration.** We all know very well about the existence of a number of shortcomings in this sphere. The biggest of them is egalitarianism. On the one hand, it is being criticized; but on the other, even honest workers see in it something that is virtually inherent to socialism, something that constitutes one of its gains, and without which socialism would be weakened.

Egalitarianism is not a gain, but a shortcoming that palpably slows down socialism. **At the root of social justice under socialism is consistent harmony between the measure of work and the measure of remuneration.** It is not just when a good and a bad employee get roughly the same pay, with the bad employee ending up getting potentially even more because whatever he skimps at work he can make up for with other activities, making use of undesirable and often even unlawful methods of achieving personal gain. Justice occurs when an honest employee enjoys a far higher standard of living than an idler and slovenly type. The enforcement of desirable pay differentials between labor collectives and individuals is, to a considerable degree, a psychological affair. To enforce them, we need not wait for the new economic mechanism; even today there exist sufficient possibilities to do that.

The utilization of **commodity-market relations** is also still being viewed with distrust. Many people regard this as a retreat from the principles of socialism and, to be honest, we cannot even be surprised at that. This is partly a consequence of the abuse of this economic category in the attempts to undermine the socialist economy toward the end of the sixties, and partly also a consequence of the fact that commodity-market relations and the law of value are not sufficiently put to use in our economy. Yet it is an organic, law-governed element of the socialist economy, which the process of intensification cannot dispense with.

The Real Foundation of New Terms [subhead]

The theory and practice of building socialism confirm that these relations inevitably maintain their objective validity, even at a high level of the socialist society's development. However, their contents are different and also the objective limits of their impact are demarcated by the existence of social ownership and planned national management.

What matters under our conditions is nothing other than a much more effective use of prices, levies, taxes, credits, economic accountability, and self-financing; the consistent comparing of costs and economic results; price-setting on the basis of socially inevitable labor costs as expressed, above all, in the level of world prices; and the fact that each citizen should get as much as he has actually contributed with his labor. We thus assign the value instruments the place that is due to them in the system of economic management.

Socialism originated in order to do away with exploitation and ensure social justice and social happiness through the all-round development and happiness of man. All possibilities and methods that contribute to this must be put to use. Economic propaganda and all ideological institutions in general can do a great deal to overcome the psychological constraints with which restructuring is sometimes approached. It is also necessary to explain the contents and meaning of the economic terms being used, so that everyone knows what we are talking about. At the same time, the fulfillment of another task is at issue, a stirring and mobilizing task in the true sense of these words—to /assert and reinforce the awareness of social responsibility and of the necessity to be demanding and to overcome liberalism, the unwholesome toleration of shortcomings, of that which is at odds with our ethics, laws, and the principles of socialism./ This is a cardinal issue that will determine the success of restructuring.

Only on the basis of activity that is rooted in personal conviction can we cope with the tasks which confront us. The quality of our work will determine the quality of our life. No trick will upset this simple equation. However, not everyone realizes, or wants to realize the immediate link between living standards and work results. We often and rightly criticize shortcomings. Yes, it is necessary to pinpoint them and to call specific culprits to account. But very often very little needs to be done to eliminate them. It would often suffice to take the broom into one's hands, so to speak. The "Z"-project, for example, provides an example showing that citizens are willing to contribute to the solution of problems. It has already yielded billions in new assets that serve the people and make their lives more comfortable. Equally important is the project's social role that resides in the reinforcement of the citizens' sense of togetherness and of respect for the results of collective work. This also holds true for working initiative, competition, or the inventors' and improvers' movement, which are all expressions of our citizens' active attitude.

In short, one cannot only make claims and wait for someone to do some job for us; things have to be seen in their context.

**Feeling like a true manager, that means, above all, being a good manager—not only in the family, the plant, at one's workplace, but also on the national scale.** It means having an affinity for social values and knowing their price.

When we speak critically about our problems and shortcomings, we do so with the awareness that honest people who are determined to actively participate in the upswing of the country are the majority in our republic. This entitles us to be confident that we will overcome the shortcomings and will meet the demanding tasks of the strategy of acceleration. It is beyond any doubt that the new conditions will provide a better backup for our work and life. However, we must not entertain the illusory notion that a mechanism, no matter how perfect, will be a substitute for a conscious approach to the fulfillment of everyday tasks. **Not only the restructuring of the economic mechanism is at issue, but a restructuring of all work, a change in the thinking and conduct of every one of us.**

## Joint Ventures With Capitalist Firms

*AU240850 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech*
*16 Sep 87 p 6*

[Ladislav Valasek article: "Orientation Toward Consolidating Trust in Joint Entrepreneurship with Capitalist Firms"]

[Excerpts] At present it has become possible to set up joint enterprises with capitalist firms in almost all socialist states. Many such enterprises are already operating, other projects are being prepared. Apart from legal, economic, and other conditions in the host country, the standards of knowledge and the skills of the experts participating in the preparatory and realization stages of a joint venture are also becoming increasingly significant.

The experts must prove able to assert both scientific-technical and commercial and psychological knowledge. Misunderstandings in interpersonal communication can lead to various complications, and not only because of language differences. In more serious cases they can result in failure to realize a hopeful project, in economic losses, and—last, but not least—in distrust in the new form of cooperation.

It is no simple matter to found a prospering firm and to manage it well, with the participation of foreign capital, in any state of the world. Language, cultural and psychological peculiarities, or local traditions and usages can be disruptive factors. Not every individual has sufficient strength, patience, and talent to quickly find his feet under these new conditions of life and work. The necessity to overcome the more-or-less different business conditions in individual states is part and parcel of all entrepreneurship abroad; this is not a specific barrier for business activities "only in socialist states," as some people in the West claim.

The socialist states do not have such ample experience with work in international teams on the enterprise or the interenterprise level as do most capitalist states with developed industry; nevertheless, even Americans encounter "work complications" in Japan or France, and vice versa. [passage omitted]

In joint entrepreneurship with firms from capitalist states on the territories of socialist countries an appropriate application of foreign experience can contribute not only to a broader practical use of joint entrepreneurship with foreign partners in the CSSR, it can also help enhance the overall orientation toward consolidating trust in international economic relations, and intensifying collaboration within the framework of East-West cooperation.

## Reportage on Fischer Visit to UN

### Meets With Foreign Ministers

*LD231732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] UN/New York 22 Sep 87 ADN—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today had talks with representatives of a number of states in New York. In addition to the exchange of views on bilateral questions, the talks focused on the work of the United Nations General Assembly, especially the efforts of the states for a lessening of tensions and a lasting improvement of the international situation.

The partners in the talks acknowledged the importance of the Washington agreements in the Soviet-U.S. negotiations. It was stressed that it is necessary to continue to work in the spirit of the double zero option without any ifs, and, or buts. Great attention was paid to the GDR'S activities and to its contribution to detente and confidence-building. Erich Hnecker's visit to the FRG was seen as an example of goodwill and of a policy of cooperation between states with different social systems, which had contributed to stabilization in Europe.

Nicaragua's foreign minister, Miguel D'escoto, expressed thanks for the solidarity the GDR is showing with his people. The agreements reached between the heads of state of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega, were being fulfilled. Oskar Fischer said that solidarity was characteristic of the GDR. Its people are following the Sandinist revolution sympathetically. The GDR will continue to show its solidarity with Nicaragua.

Miguel d'Escoto explained the peace plan for the region recently signed by the five Central American presidents. Nicaragua must be given the chance to implement the plan free from foreign interference. A sign of his government's goodwill is the inclusion of all classes and strata in the realization of the peace plan and national construction. He said that the counterrevolutionary gangs which are supported by a third party, have destabilized the situation and are a serious obstacle to the peace process. The international public must apply pressure so that the havoc being caused by the contras can be ended and the peoples of Central America given a chance for peaceful development.

The situation in Central America was also the focus of Oskar Fischer's meeting with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. They stressed the need for ensuring a political solution of the conflicts in the region and welcomed in this connection the peace plan signed in Guatemala. The two foreign ministers briefed one another on developments in the two countries.

In talk with Norwegian Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg Both sides discussed the next steps in the development of bilateral relations, including consutlations at the foreign ministerial level. The two politicians expressed their satisfaction at the stable situation in Europe and said they hoped that the Vienna Csce talks would bring the expected results.

Good bilateral cooperation between the GDR and China, especially in implementing the accords reached during the top-level meetings, was noted in the talk between Oskar Fischer and PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The two politicians will continue the discussion of the state and expansion of relations during the GDR foreign minister's visit to Beijing this year.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Isma 'Abd al-Majid expressed his country's concern about the tensions in the Near and Middle East and in the gulf region. Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the GDR'S approval of a settlement of the Middle East Conflict within the framework of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations and with the participation of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Oskar Fischer also met with the foreign ministers of Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, and Guyana.

### Holds Talks With Genscher

*LD232152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2002 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] UN/New York, 23 Sep (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met for a talk in the GDR Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York on Wednesday. The ministers, who meet regularly on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, discussed in detail questions which are of central concern to this year's General Assembly as well as—in continuation of their Bonn meeting—opportunities for cooperation between both German states with the aim of strengthening peace and deepening detente.

The foreign ministers underlined the great importance of the recent visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in the FRG for improving the international climate and particularly for strengthening stability in the heart of Europe. The ministers noted with satisfaction that the obligations taken on in the joint communique on Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG for both German states, to make special efforts for peaceful coexistence in Europe as well as their joint pledge that war should never again emanate from German soil, met with a unanimously positive international response.

Oskar Fischer and Hans-Dietrich Genscher welcomed the Soviet-U.S. agreement to conclude an agreement on the complete removal of medium-range missiles and longer-range operational-tactical missiles. The GDR and the FRG have persistently worked for such an agreement without reservations in the interest of all states and peoples because this would mark the beginning of true disarmament.

Both foreign ministers spoke in favor of a rapid global agreement on the banning of chemical weapons. This would give an effective stimulus to the movement toward reducing the level of military confrontation, promoting trust, and striving for controlled disarmament.

Foreign Minister Genscher reaffirmed that the federal government has not changed its support for the double-zero option for medium-range missiles over 500 kilometers as well as for disarmament talks in other areas as well.

The talk took place in an open atmosphere.

### Further Talks With Ministers

*LD232159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2022 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] UN/New York, 23 Sep (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer held further talks in New York on Wednesday on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. At the meeting with Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the good level of the relations which have gained expression particularly in the successful visit by Erich Honecker to the Netherlands. The agreement in principle on the elimination of nuclear medium-range missiles was seen by both politicians as a hopeful sign for further-reaching disarmament steps. Speaking about the situation in the Gulf region, Oskar Fischer and Hans Van den Broek underlined that UN Security Council Resolution 598 is the appropriate basis for settling the problem. In this situation all sides should practice restraint.

In the talk with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri it was noted by the representatives of both states that the interests of all the involved parties have to be taken into account in a just settlement of the Near East conflict. A Near East peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations offers the most suitable basis for this.

### Stoph Receives Polish Transport Minister

*LD231535 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Polish Transport Minister Janusz Kaminski on Wednesday. The fraternal relations between the two countries were underlined and questions concerning the deepening of cooperation, which arise out of assessing the most recent discussion between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central committee and chairman of the GDR state Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council in particular for the transport sector, were discussed in a friendly talk.

The two sides praised the high achievements performed by the workers in the GDR and Poland in the efficient transportation of children and young people within the framework of vacation exchanges which were again so successful this year. They attached great importance to the steady passage of freight traffic.

During the talk it was underlined that the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on an accord for the elimination of their nuclear medium-range missiles represents a great step toward creating a world free of nuclear weapons, as long striven for by the Warsaw Pact states.

### Honecker Message to 31st IAEA Congress

*231400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 87 pp 1-2*

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following message to the president of the 31st session of the IAEA General Conference, which is currently taking place in Vienna:

Esteemed Mr President,

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the IAEA I convey to the delegates of the 31st General Conference best regards from the people of the GDR. With this I send sincere wishes for the conference's success.

The IAEA is celebrating its anniversary at a time when real disarmament measures are possible in order to put peace on a lasting basis and to free mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe. At the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact states reiterated their determination to do everything for the elimination of the nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century.

An important step on this path would be an agreement on the liquidation of the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles of longer and shorter range. It has come within easy reach because of the Soviet proposals. The cessation of the nuclear arms race and the start of nuclear disarmament would considerably improve the conditions for international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The work of the IAEA for the goals of nonproliferation of nuclear arms and the safe development of nuclear energy deserves high credit. It promotes in an outstanding way scientific-technological cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and supports the developing countries. It thus makes an important contribution to consolidating international security, building confidence between the states, and expanding international cooperation. In the future, too, the IAEA can be sure of the GDR's active cooperation in fulfilling its important tasks.

Esteemed Mr. President, please accept the expression of my utmost respect. E. Honecker.

### Leaders Message to Laos on Anniversary

*AU231353 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 87 pp 1-2*

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR

Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have sent the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting LPDR president; and Sisomphone Lovansay, acting president of the LPDR Supreme People's Council:

Esteemed Comrades,

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the LPDR we convey to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Council, and the Lao people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber, and the people of the GDR.

We note with satisfaction that since the conclusion of this treaty the fraternal relations between our two parties, states, and peoples have been continuously developed and deepened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Together with the other socialist states, the GDR and the LPDR are making their active contribution to preserving peace in the world and to further increasing the attractiveness of socialism. We are firmly convinced that the firm friendship and close cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to further develop and deepen successfully in the future for the benefit of socialism and peace.

We wish you and the fraternal Lao people further successes in implementing the decisions of the Fourth LPRP Congress and convey to you personally, esteemed comrades, best wishes for good health and creative energy.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber.

## SED Message to Martinique CP

*AU7231419 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 87 pp 1,2*

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—The SED Central Committee has sent the following cable, signed by Erich Honecker, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Martinique [PCM]:

Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PCM, the SED Central Committee conveys most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to you.

Since its founding, the PCM has proven to be a consistent representative of the interests of the working people against capitalist exploitation. Under the slogan "Democratic Autonomy of the People" the communists are fighting as a respected political force for national and social liberation. Because of its internationalist attitude toward Cuba, Nicaragua, and other struggling peoples, your party enjoys great respect among the revolutionary and democratic forces in the Carribean.

The SED and PCM have been linked by ties of friendly and fraternal cooperation for decades. There is agreement between our parties in all major issues of our time, in the struggle to safeguard world peace, and to bring about detente and disarmament.

The SED is willing to further deepen the trusting relations between our parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear comrades, we wish you new successes in strengthening the ranks of the party and in consolidating the unity of action of the progressive forces of your country.

With socialist greetings, SED Central Committee E. Honecker general secretary

## Schabowski Speaks at Party College

*AU221640 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 15 Sep 87 p 3*

["From the speech of Guenter Schabowski," member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Leadership, "at the opening of the party school year" at the "Karl Marx" Party College in East Berlin on 14 September: "The Strengthening of Socialism is the Purpose of All Ideological Work"]

[Text] "Today's bezirk party aktiv session at the opening of the party school year, the trade union schools of socialist labor, and the 1987-88 FDJ school year," said Guenter Schabowski, "is particularly influenced by the significant official visit of Comrade Erich Honecker, our party's general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG." The speaker stressed the visit's historic significance. It goes far beyond the borders of the two states, which is confirmed by the international echo. The first-time visit of our republic's highest representative to the other German state has yielded results and agreements, which constitute a success of the policy of reason and realism, and a benefit for peace and the people. The visit's document, the joint communique, shows the prospects for the development of good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG. In this communique both sides affirmed the view that war must never again emanate from German soil, but only peace. It is, therefore, of particular importance that the GDR and the FRG make special efforts for peaceful coexistence in Europe because of their responsibility resulting from their common history, Schabowski said.

Applauded by the 1,100 propagandists, the speaker, on behalf of the communists and all working people of Berlin, thanked the SED Central Committee general secretary, for the successful work during his visit to the FRG and for his repeated, great statesman-like achievement in the service of peace.

In addition, the speaker said: Erich Honecker's visit has confirmed the only acceptable alternative to the conflict of the two social systems on German soil—peaceful competition about who is able to do the best for the life of the people. In this connection the speaker stressed the significance of the joint document "The Conflict of Ideologies and Common Security" of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the SED Central Committee and the SPD Basic Values Commission.

Socialism Proves Its Superiority [subhead]

It is our conviction—supported by the results of successful socialist policy—that socialism will prove its superiority in the peaceful competition of the systems. This is what we work and struggle for, Schabowski said.

Referring to the importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Guenter Schabowski stressed: 70 years ago an international change took place, the worldwide change from capitalism to socialism started—that objective, historic advance of mankind that is irrevocably determining the character of our era.

—Socialism proves that the division of mankind into exploiters and exploited, into poor and rich, is not determined by fate and is not unavoidable.

—Socialism proves that the natural and productive forces and the achievements of science and technology can be used exclusively for peaceful means and to the benefit of man.

—Socialism proves how the backwardness of entire peoples can be overcome, and how the coexistence and cooperation of the peoples can be shaped according to the principles of independence and equal rights. Socialism proves to be the first social system in human history that is striving for and demanding lasting peace.

The nine social qualities that are introduced into the world with the establishment and existence of socialist society are putting socialism far beyond today's capitalism when comparing their values, Schabowski said.

The speaker paid extensive tribute to the historic achievements of the Soviet people under the leadership of the Party of Lenin. The Soviet people have accomplished truly pioneering feats for mankind in all stages of socialist construction. In unprecedented speed the Soviet country has been transformed into one of the most powerful industrial states. With the help of collectivization the basic foundations were created to eliminate the essential differences between town and countryside for the benefit of the peasants. With the cultural revolution the Soviet people have established a society that offers equal chances of education to all children of the people. The heroism, deeds, and sacrifices of the Soviet people to save mankind from being cast into slavery by the beast of German fascism have forever been entered into the annals of human history.

Peace with Fewer and Fewer Weapons [subhead]

Guenter Schabowski said: Securing military strategic parity between socialism and imperialism at the current level was, is, and remains the Soviet Union's peace achievement of historic dimension, even though the logic of our time now demands to make peace not with more but with fewer and fewer weapons. Referring to the relations between the GDR and the USSR, the speaker stated: The principled steps of further cooperation, agreed by Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev, confirm clearly and unambiguously the unity and the strength of the militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU and of the unshakable alliance, and the ever closer and more fruitful cooperation between our two states and peoples for their own benefit, and for the benefit of all of socialism and peace.

Then Guenter Schabowski drew attention to the connection between ideological work and the struggle to secure continuous economic growth. Plan fulfillment is, and remains, the permanent and most important litmus test of our ideological work's effectiveness.

Thanks to the great, creative work of the Berlin working people, a good contribution to further strengthening the GDR's national economy has been made over the past few months, the speaker asserted.

This motive of all our actions is also demonstrated in the entire course of the celebrations at Berlin's 750th anniversary, the speaker said. In close affinity with the citizens of all bezirke, the Berliners are following their responsibility and duty as the residents of the capital city in the interest of the entire republic. For this work and its results we cordially thank the Berliners and our friends from the other bezirke, Guenter Schabowski said.

Then Guenter Schabowski stated: In Berlin's industry a plan lead of M140 million was achieved in goods production by the end of August. Compared with last year, this is a growth of 5.7 percent. This speed is above the average of the national economy. It is sustained by a labor productivity that is 2.7 percent above the planned level. By means of 15,000 newly constructed and modernized apartments, housing conditions for another 40,700 Berliners were improven.

All this proves the good militant positions created under the party organization's leadership. Once more, the strength of our socialist planned economy with the combines as its backbone, the power of our socialist democracy, and our party's ability to take the necessary measures in time under complicated conditions have been proved.

In addition, the speaker said: At our forthcoming best workers' conference we will discuss how the many good experiences, the maximum achievements, and best values can be applied even more effectively and in a more widespread way in order to totally fulfill our promise by the end of the year; to conclude Berlin's anniversary year with a fulfilled national economic plan in all sectors and positions.

The Plan is the Law of Our Actions [subhead]

To reach the performance growth planned for 1987 is the basis to set demanding and realistic tasks for the 1988 national economic plan by building on this growth.

Let us use the party school year, the trade union schools of socialist labor, and the FDJ school year to immerse ourselves even more deeply in the nature of the party's economic strategy and to continue the consistent implementation of the unity of economic and social policy with knowledge and awareness. It is, above all, necessary to increasingly turn theoretical knowledge about objective connections and requirements into corresponding actions in the struggle for plan fulfillment.

Everywhere, and particularly in the construction sector, where—regardless of the construction workers' great achievements—at present lack of leadership and plan discipline at the transition to the last third of the year have had an especially negative effect, it is necessary to adopt a responsible attitude toward the plan. The plan is the law of our actions, Schabowski said.

Following the insight that comprehensive intensification is the main path toward performance development, far greater economic effectiveness of the implementation of science and technology are to be organized. In the current mass application of CAD-CAM technology more attention must be paid to fully exploit all economic opportunities.

Overall plan fulfillment must be measured even more strictly by how the state plan positions, the sales plans, and the delivery contracts are being fulfilled.

Understanding that efficient accumulation is indispensable for increasing capacity, investment projects are to be carried out at the required date and in the required quality, as envisaged by the plan.

This requires even more efforts in industrial construction and also in decisive projects of the transportation sector and water management, as well as in projects to strengthen the material-technological basis in our plate factories.

Knowing that the society's labor potential is not unlimited, it is necessary to achieve even better results in order to solve the increasing tasks by saving jobs and through rationalization, said Guenter Schabowski. The goal to gain 8,500 workers this year for other national economically important tasks in this way requires the greatest efforts in all sectors.

Knowing that solving the housing question as a social problem by 1990 is one of socialism's great achievements, it is necessary to fulfill the housing construction plan without any deductions. Therefore, it is necessary to decisively improve management work in the construction sector on all levels of responsibility, from the city administration to the combines and construction sites, Schabowski pointed out. All these questions will be thoroughly discussed at the forthcoming best workers' conference, said Guenter Schabowski. It is, therefore, all the more necessary to increase the feeling of responsibility for the plan everywhere through the party organizations, to raise management quality, and to further deepen the trusting relations with the working people, he stressed. "To put it briefly: It is necessary to develop our socialist democracy even more effectively following the principle 'Participate in planning, in working, in governing!'"

The Trade Unions' Great Responsibility [subhead]

The active work of the party leaderships and of all comrades in the enterprises is our democracy's moving force, said Schabowski. Here the trade unions play a major role. The plan discussion, the work with the enterprise collective contract, the work of the shop stewards, and their plenary assemblies deserve great attention in this connection, the speaker stressed. The trade union schools of socialist labor are to be used to pave the way even more effectively for the initiative of the working people under the party's leadership to fulfill the plans. This also applies to the work in the socialist youth association.

Then Guenter Schabowski said: In his speech before the kreis first secretaries this February Erich Honecker pointed out that "our party has always paid particular attention to ideological work, but at present it is necessary to reach a higher level, greater attractiveness, and effectiveness of this work."

In the well-known six items, the questions that are the focus of ideological work are summarized. They remain valid focal points. Ideological work is aimed at promoting the conscious actions of all comrades, colleagues, and youth friends for the further overall strengthening of socialism, Schabowski said.

Continuing Guenter Schabowski said:

1. Obviously, dealing with the new questions requires even stricter observation and thorough application of Marxism's dialectic method.

2. A dialectic approach at the same time includes a class-minded approach to all social processes and a party-minded view. This aspect, too, is gaining further importance in propaganda work.

3. A higher level of propaganda work must therefore be reflected in an even better ability for ideological struggle of all comrades.

The premise that ideological differences should not affect state relations does not change the fact that bourgeois and socialist ideologies exclude each other, the speaker stated.

Studies of the classic works of Marxism-Leninism as well as the knowledge of newer theoretical conclusions are to be required.

The propagandists in the party school year, in the trade union schools of socialist labor, and in the FDJ school year have great responsibility with regard to the party's ideological work, Schabowski said.

In conclusion, Guenter Schabowski called upon all to use the new school year to gain new knowledge and even more energy for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

### Grosz on 'Importance' of USSR-U.S. Accord

*LD232020 Budapest MTI in English 1933 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Budapest, September 23 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, regarded the Soviet-U.S. agreement on nuclear arms reduction as a document of historical importance. The Hungarian premier addressed the session of the party activists of the capital's third district.

"By improving our external environment, this agreement indirectly exerts a favourable impact on the fulfilment of our domestic tasks. It also justified by our foreign policy line, according to which the Hungarian People's Republic seeks cooperation with all countries striving for peace, irrespective of their social systems or ideological differences. We are developing economic relations also with the aim of consolidating detente. Our political, cultural and scientific relations also help us get involved in the international division of labour, which is indispensable for development. We are convinced that this is the reciprocal interest of all countries concerned. In this spirit I would like to express our profound agreement with Mikhail Gorbachev's recent proposal which called for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security," said Karoly Grosz.

### USSR Minister Visits, Signs Agreement

*LD240916 Budapest MTI in English 2124 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Budapest, September 23 (MTI)—Vasiliy Dinkov, Soviet minister of oil industry, who visited Hungary from September 20 to 23 on the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, held talks on the further development of bilateral relations. In the course of talks an inter-ministry agreement was signed on the establishment of joint Hungarian-Soviet economic units. The parties agreed that they would study the joint utilization of the Soviet oil fields of reduced capacity, and the joint manufacture of systems of control technology at deep drilling. In addition, they reviewed opportunities for oil and gas prospecting projects in third markets. They envisaged the manufacture of complete automation and telecommunication systems of oil and gas fields. A standing committee was set up to coordinate the fulfilment of the tasks, and direct long-term cooperation.

Vasiliy Dinkov met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The parties reviewed economic and technical relations between the Soviet oil industry and some sectors of the Hungarian economy, with particular regard to forthcoming cooperation.

The Soviet minister of oil industry visited several enterprises and the Budapest international fair.

Vasiliy Dinkov left Budapest Wednesday.

### Hungary's Grosz on Bilateral Relations

*AU220834 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 21 Sep 87 p 1*

[Peter Martos dispatch from Budapest: "Grosz Views Budapest and Vienna as Europe's Turntable"]

[Excerpt] Budapest—Hungary's Prime Minister Karoly Grosz views his country, together with Austria, as Europe's future turntable. "As a result of the Soviet opening up, transit traffic will rapidly increase," Grosz outlined his vision in a talk with Austrian journalists. As early as 1988 the opening of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal will provide one technical precondition for this.

Definitely proceeding from the geopolitical realities, the premier is convinced that—"also with regard to the rapprochement of the superpowers"—new forms of cooperation, such as joint ventures, would gain additional quality if more than just two states were to participate.

Grosz does not so much expect concrete projects from Chancellor Franz Vranitzky's visit to Hungary on 29 and 30 September, but a strengthening of the "cooperation in the small ones." This promotes Austria's desire to establish closer ties with the EC and also recognizes in time the signs pointing toward the "approach of a multipolar world in the economic area."

Without pronouncing the word central Europe, the Hungarian premier stated: "We must stop splitting this area within itself through prejudices, because then it cannot exist." In his opinion, the joint world exhibition in Vienna and Budapest would be a "means to demonstrate that we belong together."

Grosz spoke about universally valid material constraints that cause a considerable similarity between the thrift package of Vienna's grand coalition and his "stabilization program." In Hungary it is also necessary to once again balance the trade balance and to reduce foreign debts. [passage omitted]

### Grosz Sends Greetings to IAEA Session

*LD221530 Budapest MTI in English 1350 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] Vienna, September 21 (MTI)—This year's general assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened in Vienna Monday. The telegram of greetings sent to participants by Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, was read by Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the State Council for Technical Development and the National Atomic Energy Agency. The telegram points out that the organization has earned great international repute by its extremely important and successful activity. It has a unique mission in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and controlling the use of nuclear devices exclusively for peaceful purposes. The agency has organized multilateral cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, serving scientific, technical, social and economic progress. Hungary will continue to participate in the agency's work in an active and constructive manner, says the telegram of the Hungarian head of government.

## Grosz To Pay Official Visit to FRG 7-10 Oct

*LD230946 Budapest MTI in English 0850 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Budapest, September 23 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, is to pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from October 7 to 10 on the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

## Szuros Meets With French Politician

*LD240905 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Budapest, September 23 (MTI)—On Wednesday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP and president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly, met Pierre Godefroy, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly and a politician of the Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR), who is currently staying in Hungary. In cordial talks the parties exchanged views on timely issues of European cooperation and reviewed the opportunities for further developing the process of detente in Europe.

## Berecz Comments on Stabilization Plans

*LD232250 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Budapest, September 23 (MTI)—There is no clearcut distinction between the stabilization phase and the subsequent development phase of the Hungarian economy. The government wishes to expand the scope of activity for progressive companies and cooperatives, even if these measures hit the less effective units, said Deputy Premier Frigyes Berecz in Budapest Wedensday, before managers of industrial cooperatives. The recently adopted act of taxation and the related modification of the producer's price system provide wider opportunities for the technical development of profitable companies, the deputy premier said.

It is of particular importance for stabilization that industrial output approach the targets stipulated by the plans as close as possible. Although it can already be foreseen that the balance of foreign trade and national budget will not improve to the envisaged extent, the extent of the lag will greatly depend on the output of the last quarter of the year. Backed by the unfolding national unity in support of the government's work programme, and the consensus on the new taxation, the government and the companies can embark on the road towards stabilization, concluded Frigyes Berecz in his address.

## Correction to Kadar Speech to National Assembly

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Kadar Speech to National Assembly," published in the 23 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page 18.

page 22, paragraph five, line two: ...But I know the opinions of many people, workers and peasants, who say that if we have to make sacrifices, then let us make these sacrifices but let us get our affairs in order! The honest majority of the country's population think this way—irrespective of their vocation... (supplying missing words)

page 22, paragraph eight, line three: ...approach to cadre affairs, facts should predominate rather than "romantice" ... (supplying missing words)

## More on Visit by Austria's Vranitzky

### Stresses Cooperation at Dinner

*AU220940 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Sep 87 p 3*

[Text] Warsaw — At the beginning of this 4-day visit to Poland Chancellor Franz Vranitzky stressed that Poland and Austria are an "integral part of European culture and civilization." The many common traits strengthen his hope "that Europe will be characterized by even greater cooperation in the future."

In his toast at the dinner given by Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner on Monday evening [21 September], the chancellor also referred to Poland's eventful history in the most recent past and stated that Austria has not joined the economic sanctions imposed against Poland, because such a measure would not have been the appropriate means to "express Austria's sympathetic attitude toward Poland's social development."

Vranitzky also pointed to the constructive cooperation between Austria and Poland within the framework of the CSCE process and paid tribute to the disarmament proposal for central Europe, submitted by state and party head Wojciech Jaruzelski on 8 May 1987, as a "constructive initiative" and as a "voice characterized by a deep European awareness of responsibility." In Austria's view, negotiations on conventional force reduction are of considerable importance for security. Progress in the conventional sector would create additional confidence and would also have a positive effect on the negotiations on nuclear disarmament. In this connection, Vranitzky said that it is one of Austria's important concerns to continue housing arms control negotiations in Vienna in the future.

Vranitzky ascribed positive chances to the joint proposal on holding a symposium on the CSCE states' joint cultural heritage in Krakow. Vranitzky also took the opportunity to announce the generous new construction of the Austrian Cultural Institute in Warsaw.

Finally, the chancellor discussed the economic relations between the two states, and said it was characteristic that Poland's first contract for a joint venture was concluded with an Austrian company.

He hopes that Poland "will overcome the still existing difficulties in the social and economic areas in a climate of cooperation and understanding among all forces responsible in society." A stable and economically healthy Poland is very important for peace, not only in Europe but also all over the world.

Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner used his toast to stress the significance of Vranitzky's visit as an expression of the joint striving for further intensive development of the bilateral contacts. The two delegations' talks in the afternoon gave "further stimuli to this cooperation" and paved the way for further progress in relations, Messner said. Messner expressly emphasized Poland's great appreciation for Austria's realism and understanding during Poland's past difficult period. The high level of Polish-Austrian relations is giving him genuine satisfaction, the prime minister said. Messner confirmed "that the relationship with Austria is an essential and firm part of Polish foreign policy and will remain so in the future, as well."

### Meets Cardinal Glemp

*AU231241 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Sep 87 pp 1-2*

[Burkhard Bischof report: "Vranitzky in Poland: Jaruzelski Promises Further Reforms; Vranitzky Praises Catholic Church's Role"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw—[passage omitted] On Tuesday [22 September] evening Vranitzky met with Polish Primate Jozef Glemp for a talk. The topics were Poland's domestic situation and the situation of the Catholic Church in Austria. After his talk with Glemp Vranitzky assessed the role of the Polish church as "cooperative" and in no way aimed at a confrontation with the political power. He said that Glemp stressed the Catholic Church's understanding for the economic reforms intended by the Warsaw leadership and the readiness to participate in the work. In addition, the cardinal again emphasized the church's demand for a dialogue with all of society. Vranitzky summarized his meetings with Poland's head of state and the head of the Polish church: "I have the impression that both sides are actually pursuing a joint course to solve the country's problems without abandoning their own standpoints." [passage omitted]

### Visits Auschwitz, Birkenau Camps

*AU231242 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Raimund Loew report from Auschwitz]

[Excerpts] The chancellor has just concluded his visit to the former Auschwitz concentration camp which has been converted into a museum and he is on his way to Birkenau. [passage omitted]

The chancellor was first shown a film made during the days after the liberation by the Red Army on 27 January 1945. Then he laid three wreaths: First, at a memorial plaque for Austrians who were killed as leading members of the resistance in the camp. The names: Burger Ernst, Fremel Rudolf, and Wessely Vickerl. The second stop was made at the memorial site of Maximilian Kolbe, the Polish priest who accepted death to save the father of a family, a fellow inmate. The last stop was at the camp's Austrian pavilion. A historical exhibition there shows the fall of the workers movement and democracy in our country and the invasion of the German troops on 11 March 1938. Austria, the first victim of National Socialism, is written in large letters at the entrance.

After laying the wreath, Chancellor Vranitzky was asked about the significance of this visit to Auschwitz for him.

[Begin Vranitzky recording] For me every memorial site in connection with National Socialism and fascism means the same thing, that is, the absolute demand to be vigilant every day so that such developments will never again occur. And I consider this vigilance necessary, because I fear that fascism is a latent phenomenon that can reappear any day, even though in other clothes, in another shape than in the past. That is what we must be vigilant about. Auschwitz was, in a particular way, a perfectly organized industrial enterprise, almost, of bestiality, in which people were killed or tortured. I think it is necessary to think about this again and again, and as I already said, to continue our vigilance. [end recording]

### Ends Visit 23 Sep

*LD232142 Warsaw PAP in English 1625 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Sept. 23—Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky ended the official part of his visit to Poland on Wednesday.

This morning Vranitzky and his wife were bidden farewell by Premier Zbigniew Messner and his wife at the Warsaw Okecie Airport. The military ceremonial accompanied the occasion.

Present was the dean of the diplomatic corps, GDR Ambassador to Poland Horst Neubauer. [passage omitted]

### Interviewed on Visit

*LD231429 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Interview with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitsky by Radio Polonia correspondent (Marzenna Guc), upon conclusion of his official visit to Poland; in Warsaw on 23 September—recorded; Vranitsky in German with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] [Guc] Chancellor, this is the first meeting of heads of government of Poland and Austria for many years. How would you assess, sir, the political dimension of this meeting?

[Vranitzky] For me, [words indistinct] of a political visit is, above all, the strong will of both sides to continue to nurture traditionally good relations between Poland and Austria. We do not only desire to permanently include them into our foreign policy but we also want to continue to develop them. After this current visit to Poland, I have promised myself that it will bring definite results for both states, which, after all, have different political and social systems. I also hope that the visit, due to its ideological and philosophical significance will also influence other areas of our political life.

[Guc] In an interview with the *Rzeczpospolita*, you defined certain aspects of the economic talks as difficult. What difficulties were you thinking of?

[Vranitzky] These difficulties stem, above all, from Poland's current payments situation. Your country is striving hard to fulfill the existing obligations, which, however, because of the lack of hard currency, is not possible at the pace which Poland would desire. That is also why international credit banks are trying for an agreement as regards Poland's payments situation. Talks within the Paris Club, however, have not yet finished. Austrian banks which, in the framework of these negotiations, are playing a traditionally important role, will try to show much good will and cooperation as regards solving the problem of Poland's debt. I have heard, in fact, that this readiness on the part of other creditor banks is somewhat smaller but I think that, in the near future, a common stance on this matter will be reached. [words indistinct] this country for greater financial breathing-space in the field of international economic relations.

### Czyrek Receives FRG Official Vogel 23 Sep

*LD240913 Warsaw PAP in English 1857 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 23—Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek received on Wednesday [23 Sep] CDU Vice-Chairman, Minister-President of Rhineland-Palatinate Bernhard Vogel.

The two discussed some problems of bilateral relations and exchanged views on the present international situation.

Present was Ambassador of the FRG to Poland Franz Pfeffer.

### Porebski Receives PRC Parliamentarians

*LD232248 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 23—Chairman of the PUWP caucus at the Sejm (parliament) Tadeusz Porebski received on Wednesday a Chinese delegation of the Secretariat of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress with deputy secretary-general You Lin.

The delegation got acquainted with the activity and experience of the PUWP Caucus's work.

### Economic Society's Difficulties Viewed

*AU211738 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 13 Sep 87 p 7*

[From the press review]

[Text]*LAD*, issue 15, published Aleksander Paszynski's article on the Economic Society. Here is an excerpt from it:

The Economic Society is now being created. Following our genuine efforts, we have at least received permission to hold the society's founding meeting.

The beginnings of this society go back to a rather remote past. As early as 1980, when discussions began very gingerly about the necessity of economic reforms and when the market was a term that was being mentioned with reluctance, several persons inspired by Mr Janusz Korwin-Mikke signed the founding document of the Federation of Independent Economy. I will not list all the signatories of that document, but let me mention Professor Edward Lipinski and Docent Jerzy Lojek, both of whom are now dead. Signing such a document in those days was an act of some courage. In any case, my chief at that time, who now seems to be in favor of reforms, asked me to withdraw my signature on the ground that his deputy must not commit himself to initiatives that undermine *Polityka's* position in the eyes of the authorities. As you can see, the remnants (?) of such views are still there if another proposal—the one on the Economic Society—has had such a difficult birth. In the fall of 1986 our team, which has been changed a little, went back to a modified version of our original initiative. I no longer wish to go back to those sad circumstances illustrating the divergence between the words and deeds of government bodies. What is important is that we have at last obtained a permit. It is true that the similar Krakow initiative is assured of registration and that we can only hope for one, but the very fact that we have obtained a permit to hold a meeting is an important act.

We are exclusively interested in an organization that is wholly independent and that operates outside of the present structure of government and its environment. Of course, our organization will operate within the framework of the existing legal order, but I do not conceal the fact that, mildly speaking, it is bound to have many reservations vis-a-vis the present legal, economic, organizational, and other solutions that affect the manner in which the economy functions. I also think that the expectations of the people whom we regard as potential members of our society are not pleased with the officially proposed changes to the so-called second stage of the economic reform. It is possible that because of these elements of "opposition" the functionaries concerned have continued for such a long time to delay making a decision on a matter that is apparently the least dangerous—a permit to hold a founding meeting. If one reads into the draft statute, aims, and forms of activities of our society, one is bound to see the reasons for which the registration of it could have been refused. This refusal would have contradicted the declared intention not only to reform the economy, but also to modify the system by which the institutions of public life function.

## Youth Affairs Minister Interviewed

*AU221042 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 18-20 Sep 87 p 3*

[Interview with Aleksander Kwasniewski, member of the Council of Ministers and minister of youth affairs, by Henryk Urbanowski: "It Does Not Pay To Be Stingy Vis-A-Vis Young People"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Urbanowski] When the Council of Ministers Committee for Youth Affairs was established 5 years ago many people opposed separating the youth policy from the state's overall social policy. Have the aims and specific solutions of this policy met the hopes of its advocates?

[Kwasniewski] The basic question is whether we should separate youth policy from overall social policy.

It is obvious that the situation of young people, who are such a large part of our community, is determined by the country's economic situation and by the social policy under implementation. Some people may think that special youth programs are unnecessary and that all they do is to express the state's excessive care over young people. However, several basic reasons are in favor of a consistent policy we agree to call youth policy.

Every government, East or West, which is aware of its responsibility for the future of the state and nation must pay attention to youth affairs. Three universal elements of youth policy exist in all countries. Each state wants its young generations to be healthy, to be educated in the best possible way in order to be able to face the new challenges of civilization, and to be active and creative because this guarantees progress. Aside from this, every state wants to exploit most effectively young people's potentials, which is not so easy under conditions of unemployment or economic difficulties. [passage omitted]

[Urbanowski] In our country certain specific reasons justify increased concern for young people.

[Kwasniewski] Not everyone remembers today that the new youth policy launched in 1982 was not one-sidedly formulated by the government. Social pressure—primarily the pressure from the party, which was getting ready for its ninth plenum, and from youth and other social organizations—created and justified the great need for this policy.

As for our specific conditions, I think that they have been primarily created by demographic factors. We are a young nation in that over 18 million people are under 35, and this makes it most necessary to build apartments, schools, and nurseries. The second factor is our very difficult and complicated political situation as a result of the events in August 1980. People want to flee from the official political structures and public life and to emigrate to other countries. The third, just as crucial factor is the economic crisis, which most strongly affects old-age and disability pensioners, on the one hand, and young people who are beginning to work, on the other. Estimates shows that this especially affects the young people who begin their careers without assistance from their families. Almost 30 percent of young people are in this category. [passage omitted]

[Urbanowski] Not much money was invested in young people during the crisis.

[Kwasniewski] Now we can see the results of this. After all, a young man or woman who has no apartment and who is harassed by the most fundamental everyday problems cannot do creative work. This is the reason for the socially most unfavorable phenomenon of young people's emigration to earn money abroad, and for many other negative features and pathological maladies. [passage omitted]

[Urbanowski] Before the program for government activities up to 1990 in favor of young people can succeed it must be supported by young people's militancy, although many youth representatives are passive and are not interested in this and in any other program.

[Kwasniewski] This is a very important condition and I am optimistic about it. Young people's social and economic militancy continues to increase quite clearly. Political divisions are no longer as deep as they were 4-5 years ago. Young people are more inclined to engage in dialogue and to be open to arguments, which do not always jibe with conventional views. Youth organizations continue to develop and new initiatives to sprout. Many joint companies, cooperatives, and economic teams have been established in the past few years. Some of them call themselves youth and some not. [passage omitted]

[Urbanowski] How do you evaluate the draft concept for the country's development during the second stage of the economic reform? How far can this stage improve young people's opportunities?

[Kwasniewski] This is a very promising concept, especially since it seeks to increase young people's economic militancy. On the one hand, it proposes to abolish many ineffective, illogical, and nonsensical principles and structures which have had a destructive impact on young people's willingness to act. On the other hand, it proposes new things—innovation enterprises, joint companies, and a multitude of solutions to improve work effectiveness. I believe that as these solutions continue to be realized, young workers, foremen, engineers, and designers will begin to enjoy working in their enterprises. In addition, the second stage of the economic reform affords many opportunities for the individual enterprising spirit. I also believe that conditions will develop in which the question of whether to emigrate or to look for opportunities for one's economic ingenuity at home will no longer be solved in such a one-sided way to the detriment of all of us. The second stage should make us realize that we are authors and agents of something much more meaningful than ever before. We also want to change people's orientation and the mechanisms of social and economic life and to ensure that creative militancy uproots shoddiness and mediocrity.

## 'Unconventional' Doubts About Ideology [ZYCIE PARTII 9 Sep]

*AU221150 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 9 Sep 87 p 20*

[From the press review]

[Text]*Gazeta Poznanska* has published Zygmunt Rola's unconventional reflections about ideology. Here is an excerpt from his article:

"You cannot use ideology as food." How many times I have heard such views! I have usually heard them during party training when a lecturer would close his eyes and ears to manifestations of life taking its pulsating course outside the lecture room and when, readily isolating himself from clamorous reality, he would continue to plod in a world of theories that were rejected by life. Since this world was inaccessible to his listeners they refused to have anything to do with it.

If only we were satisfied with nothing more than such training! But the thing is that this training is just a small segment of the system of ideological education, the main purpose of which in all those past years was to bluntly hammer various coarse formulas into the heads of young and old people—formulas about the nature of socialism, the nature of people's rule, the nature of equality and justice, and so on. And the results of all this training? Even 30-year-olds now continue to repeat with blazing eyes that socialism means absolute equality, that all of us have the same stomachs, and that justice is sharing everything equally. They continue to repeat that the socialist heaven should shower socialist manna on us, which has been produced by some good spirit. But if this manna does not come down, then socialism is worth nothing...

When today I try to say (or when my partners assert) that socialism is that which is effective and that justice is not necessarily that which has been equally shared, those good and faithful pupils of lecturers in ideology continue to protest with increasing frequency: "We were told that..." "Marx said that..." "Lenin proved this and that..." And so on.

I cannot help the fact (it can be found in party documents, but some party members refuse to acknowledge it) that ideology becomes a material force when it has been verified not only at the level of society and groups, but also at the level of individuals and the socialist way of life. I cannot help the fact that the party line, which is binding on all party members, provides for reconciling ideological dignity, identity, and integrity with openness and flexibility. Nor can I change the crux of Lenin's thinking about Marxism: "No Marxist has ever viewed Marx's theory as some philosophical-historical scheme of universal validity."

The simple fact is that the time has arrived when we must forge ahead and cut off the umbilical cord that binds us to obsolete formulas. The coming fifth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will certainly respond to some doubts about ideology.

## Stability on College Campuses Noted

*LD191251 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] In Poznan a conference has taken place of university rectors devoted to the tasks of these establishments during the 1987-88 academic year.

Summing up the meeting, Tadeusz Porebski said that there are already more stabilized conditions on college campuses, making it possible for them to better accomplish their tasks. It is also important, he stressed, to develop the question of the upbringing of students outside the didactic process of the universities, involving youth organizations in this.

## Leaders' Public Appearances 9-12 Sep

AU181206 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Trybuna Ludu in Polish monitored from 10 to 16 September reports the following public appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Premier Zbigniew Messner received members of the Main Board of the Polish Medical Society on 9 September to discuss problems with the community of doctors and health service. He also received on that day Andrzej Jedynak, Polish ambassador to the CSSR. (10 Sep, p 2)

Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary, attended a ceremony in Dabrowa Gornicza on 9 September to pay homage to Feliks Dzerzhinskiy on the eve of the 110th anniversary of his birth. (10 Sep, p 7)

Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member, attended a 9 September field session of the State Council Ratification Commission and Environmental Protection Commission in Gdansk. (10 Sep, p 7)

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Bulgarian ambassador Ivan Primov on 9 September. (10 Sep, p 2)

Wlodzimieraz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member, unveiled an obelisk and tablet at Rozwadow to commemorate 100 years of the railroad junction there. (10 Sep, p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs, received representatives of the Franco-Polish Friendship Group in the French Senate, headed by former French foreign minister Maurice Schumann. (10 Sep, p 2)

Politburo member Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak toured Krakow on 10 September and discussed urban problems with the city fathers. (11 Sep, p 2)

Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received the heads of foreign ministry press and information departments of the socialist countries who had convened at Orzechowski's invitation in Warsaw on 10-11 September. The information chiefs discussed with Glowczyk and Orzechowski propaganda and the presentation of information abroad with the aim of safeguarding peace, and ways of improving systems of mutual information (12-13 Sep, p 2);

Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary, met on 12 September with students of the Polish Academy of Sciences' Postgraduate Study Center for Knowledge About the USSR and Polish-Soviet Relations, in his capacity as chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. Polish-Soviet relations in the economic, cultural, and scientific sphere were discussed. (14 Sep, p 2)

## BRIEFS

### New Arts Official

On the recommendation of the minister of culture and art, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Jerzy Bajdor chairman of the Cinematography Committee, a post created by a law adopted on 16 July 1987. [Text] */Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 87 p 2 AU]*

### Education Ceremony Held

At the proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has conferred upon 60 scholars the title of Professor Ordinary and Professor Extraordinary. During a ceremony at Belvedere, they received their nominations from Kazimierz Barcikowski, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State. During the meeting, problems of concern to the milieu of scholarships and higher education were discussed. The need was pointed out for changes in the teaching organs of the colleges, so that they correspond to the requirements of today and tomorrow. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Sep 87 LD]

## Bucharest Cites IRNA on Gulf Incident

*AU231357 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] A military spokesman, quoted by IRNA, stated that the United States continues aggression against Iran and stops efforts to give assistance to the crew of the cargo *Iran Ajr* which was towed by the American vessel and led to the area were the U.S. fleet is stationed in the Gulf.

The Iranian spokesman said that the cargo ship, which was attacked by U.S. helicopters, carried a crew of 30 people, of which 5 were killed and 4 injured. He called on the United States to immediately release the crew and the bodies of the victims.

The Iranian Foreign Minister, reports IRNA, published a declaration, assessing that the U.S. attack on the cargo vessel is an open violation of the international navigation conventions and indisputable proof of Washington's intentions to sabotage the efforts to lessen tension in this sensitive zone.

## Iranian President's Message to Ceausescu

*AU240906 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Sep 87 p 3*

[Message from Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, from aboard his plane while flying over Romanian territory]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Flying over the territory of the SR of Romania, I take pleasure in conveying my sincere wishes to Your Excellency and to the Romanian people.

I extend to Your Excellency wishes for personal happiness and wishes for continued prosperity to the Romanian people.

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

## Reportage on Dascalescu Tunisia Visit

### Meets PLO Leader 'Arafat

*AU232006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Tunis, AGERPRES, 23/9/1987—During the official visit to the Republic of Tunisia, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In behalf of President Nicolae Ceaucescu a cordial salute was conveyed to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and wishes of fulfillment of the aspirations after freedom and progress to the Palestinian friendly people.

Yasir 'Arafat conveyed in turn to the Romanian head of state a salute of warm friendship and wishes of new and ever more important successes to the friendly Romanian people in the fertile activity carried on in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

It was stressed that the frequent meetings conducted between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee were a concrete expression of the fine relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and PLO, between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people, relations that develop continuously to mutual benefit, in the interests of peace, detente and understanding in the Middle East and the world over. The determination of Romania, of the Romanian people was reiterated on that occasion as well, to further give full support to the Palestinian people's right struggle for the accomplishment of its legitimate aspirations to live and develop in a national state of its own, free, independent, in full security and peace.

Views were also exchanged during the interview on current international issues within which pride of place was given to the evolution of the Middle East situation, the establishment of a global just and durable peace in the region.

### Concludes Visit

*AU231831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Tunis, AGERPRES, 23/09/1987—On Wednesday, September 23, Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu concluded the official visit he paid to the Republic of Tunisia upon an invitation extended by the premier of the Republic of Tunisia, Rachid Sfar.

At the end of the official talks the documents agreed upon were signed. The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit, as well as the belief that they would contribute to the further expansion of the friendly and cooperative links between the two countries and peoples.

The results of the visit and of the talks are enshrined in a communique to be released.

On Wednesday morning Constantin Dascalescu met with Mahmoud Messadi [spelling as received], president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Tunisia. They expressed satisfaction at the development and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation and at the intensified contacts at various levels between the two parliaments, as a result of the productive dialogue conducted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Habib Bourguiba. The possibilities were highlighted offered by the two countries' economies for the amplification and diversification of bilateral cooperation, more particularly in material production [as received]. The idea was stressed that at present the need was more imperative than ever before to concert the efforts of all governments, parliaments and the world public opinion to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Emphasis was also placed on the significant role to be played by the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Tunisian peoples, in the lessening of international tension and the consolidation of security and cooperation in the world.

### Ceausescu, Wife Visit Galati County

*AU231035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu began a working visit to Galati County this morning to examine on the spot what action is being taken to fulfill this year's plan and the overall 5-year plan in order to welcome the National RCP Conference and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic with fresh and important achievements.

Immediately after arriving at the big iron and steel combine in Galati, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were welcomed in a particularly enthusiastic atmosphere, our party and state leader began his working dialogue with working people, specialists, and with leadership cadres from the Galati iron and steel central and the iron and steel combine. [passage omitted]

### Further on Ceausescu Visit to Galati County

*AU231830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/9/1987—RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu together with Mme Elena Ceausescu paid a working visit to Galati County, on September 23.

The analysis on the occasion covered the way how action was taken for the fulfillment of the plan for this year and the whole five-year period, for the continuous improvement of the technical and qualitative standard of production, for the increase of the efficiency of the whole economic activity.

Emil Bobu and Silviu Curticeanu took part in the visit.

The visit began with the Galati Iron-and-Steel Combine, the most powerful centre of Romanian metallurgy. It supplies more than half of the country's steel production, 60 percent of the cast iron ore and over 95 percent of the sheet production. At the combine, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the 2,700 cubic meter furnace as well as two new productive units: the cold band roller mill now under technological tests, and the welded pipe installation, partially commissioned. Then, the RCP and Romanian state leadership had a working meeting with the members of the management council of the department and of the Council of Working People of the combine, with whom he analyzed the modalities and ways of further improving the activity, in view of the integral fulfillment of the plan tasks, of getting ever bigger amounts of high-quality metal in harmony with the requirements of the national economy.

Visited next was the Galati shipyard, an important unit of the Romanian ship-building industry, whose prestigious achievements materialized in oil tankers, port container vessels, as well as in sea drilling platforms, where President Nicolae Ceausescu also had a working meeting with the members of the Council of Working People of the shipyard.

After the meeting with the members of the Bureau of the Galati RCP County Committee, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania participated in and addressed a big civic rally organized in Galati Municipality.

### Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Thanks Ceausescu for Cable

*AU241047 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 87 p 5*

[Message of thanks from Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu for National Day greetings]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

I extend my thanks for the greetings you conveyed to us on the 18th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution and I convey to you wishes for health and happiness and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

### CPSU Delegation's Visit Reviewed

*AU221758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/09/1987—A delegation of CPSU activists led by I.I. Skiba, head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Section of the CC of the CPSU, paid an experience-swap visit to Romania over September 17-22 upon an invitation extended by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The delegation saw round farm production and research units in the counties of Dimbovita and Timis, as well as in Ilfov Agricultural Sector, and had interviews with party activists and executives in agriculture.

At the end of the visit the delegation were received by Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks conducted on the occasion emphasis was placed on the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the

Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the joint wish was expressed to develop them steadily, on multiple planes, in the spirit of the talks conducted and understandings reached at summit level, in the interest of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace. In that context, the useful character was underscored of the promotion of experience exchanges, and the strengthening of Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation in agriculture and the other areas of socialist construction.

### Mauritanian Ambassador Presents Credentials

*AU181954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English*
*1836 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1987—Friday, September 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Kane Cheikh Mohamed Fadhel [spelling as received] who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to Romania.

Handing over his credentials the ambassador conveyed a message of friendship to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Col. Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.

In his address, the ambassador refers to the fruitful relations of many-sided cooperation established between Romania and Mauritania, expressing the wish that they be expanded and consolidated in future, on the basis of full equality, mutual esteem and confidence.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Col. Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya a friendly salute.

In his address, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlights the particular significance of the Romanian-Mauritanian summit dialogue for the development of the friendly and cooperative ties between Romania and Mauritania, and expresses his conviction that they will see broad prospects, in full agreement with both peoples' interests and aspirations after economic and social progress and a free and independent development.

The address expresses the belief that Romania and Mauritania will cooperate ever closer, in future as well, both bilaterally and internationally, in the fight for nuclear and conventional disarmament, for a constructive settlement of the major problems confronting mankind at present, for a policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

### Ceausescu Receives Indian CP Leader

*AU181957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English*
*1853 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1987—On Friday, September 18, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Chandra Rajeshwara Rao, secretary-general of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the CC of the RCP.

The secretary-general of the National Council of the Communist Party of India conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu, the Party Central Committee and all Communists a warm salute on behalf of the leadership and the whole Communist Party of India.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed the leadership and all the members of the Communist Party of India a warm salute and the best wishes of successes.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of India and the wish was expressed to further work for their expansion, for the benefit of the many-sided growth of cooperation between Romania and India, in the international arena included, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu said that, under the current international circumstances, everything possible should be done to halt the arms race, and pass to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear first and foremost. The RCP general secretary showed that conditions existed for corresponding accords to be reached on nuclear weapons, on disarmament and peace, for a climate of confidence, security and broad cooperation to be built in Europe and worldwide.

During the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need for stepped-up efforts for settling all states of tension and conflict by peaceful means, through negotiations exclusively, for firmly setting interstate relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

The exchange of opinions on other aspects of the international life highlighted the importance of all states' participation, on an equal footing, in the resolution of the major problems confronting mankind and in context, [as received] emphasis was placed on the particular role incumbent on the developing and non-aligned countries which are directly interested in a policy of independence, cooperation and peace.

Likewise, stress was laid on the significance of a growing cooperation among communist and worker parties, grounded on the strict observance of each party's autonomy and right to self-reliantly decide its political line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics. The importance was underscored of developing relations of cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, with democratic and progressive forces in the fight against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy, to safeguard peoples' independence, to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order, to assert in the world a new policy of peace and broad cooperation among nations.

The interview was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

### Afghan Party Secretary Meets Press

*AU221619 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1536 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Najmuddin Kaywani, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party's CC, who paid a visit to Romania at the Invitation of the CC of the RCP, met with Romanian press representatives.

The head of the delegation expressed satisfaction at the fact that they were received and had an interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. The guest stressed in that context that Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people welcomed the efforts toward political, negotiated national reconciliation, that they declared for the cessation of any interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, for the creation of a free and independent state. The guest also pointed out that the Afghan delegation's visit was part of the fine relations established between the two parties and countries, between the Romanian and Afghan peoples.

### Pacoste Receives GDR's Agriculture Minister

*AU221754 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/09/1987—Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister of Romania, received Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry and food economy of the German Democratic Republic. They examined possibilities of further expanding the economic cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, forestry and other areas of activity.

At the end of the talks conducted between Gheorghe David, Romanian minister of agriculture, and Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry and food economy of the GDR, a protocol on technical and scientific collaboration between these ministries until 1990 was signed.

### Dinca, Andrei Meet Canadian Industrialists

*AU211729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1635 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/09/1987—September 21, Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Stefan Andrei, Romanian deputy prime minister, received a delegation of the Canadian nuclear industry, headed by Jack Howett, director-general of the organization of Candu Industries, co-chairman of the Romanian-Canadian Economic Council, now visiting Romania.

Aspects of the economic cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Canadian companies were examined as well as the existing possibilities to expand and diversify these relations of collaboration in domains of mutual interest.

### General Vasile Milea Meets SFRY's Mojsov

*AU222006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 22/9/1987—Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, received Colonel General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defense of Romania, now on a working visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the federal secretary for national defense of that country, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula.

In behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, a cordial salute was conveyed to the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as wishes of new successes in the highly responsible activity devoted to the building of socialism in the neighboring and friendly country, and the Yugoslav peoples—ever greater successes in the fulfilment of the tasks set by the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Lazar Mojsov conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute, wishes of success in his activity at the head of the party and the state, and to the Romanian people fresh and great achievements in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

It was stressed during the talk that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia record permanent development, in the spirit of the summit understandings. The mutual wish was expressed to work for the intensification and consolidation of these relations, in the interest of the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples, of the cause of socialism, understanding, collaboration and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The Romanian minister also had talks with the federal secretary for national defense of Yugoslavia.

### Minister Prioteasa Holds Talks in Mauritania

*AU231121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1002 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Nouakchott, AGERPRES, 23/9/1987—A warm exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Col. Maaouya Ould

Sid'Ahmed Taya, took place in Nouakchott, when the Mauritanian head of state received Paula Prioteasa, Romanian minister of the food industry, who is paying a visit to that country.

During the interview, the fine links of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mauritania were evoked and the wish was expressed to further strengthen them, in keeping with summit understandings.

While in Nouakchott, the Romanian minister had talks with executives of economic ministries.

### French Military Vessel Visits Constanta Port

*AU211533 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1500 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/09/1987—The French ship *Montcalm* laid anchor in the Port of Constanta on Monday, September 21. The same day, the commander of the ship and a group of French officers paid formal calls on the Mayor of Constanta Municipality and on the deputy commander of the navy.

Floral wreaths were laid on behalf of the guests at the Victory Memorial and the Cemetery of the Romanian and French Heroes in the First World War in Constanta.

### Leaders' Public Appearances 13-19 September

AU191919 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored by Austria Bureau 12-19 September report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 14 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife Elena Ceausescu visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in Cluj County and met with Cluj County RCP Bureau *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 14 Sep 87);*

On 15 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech on the academic year opening during a mass rally in Cluj-Napoca Municipality;

On 15 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife Elena Ceausescu visited units in Mures County *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 15 Sep 87);*

On 16 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu addresses mass rally in Tirgu Mures Municipality;

On 16 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu visits economic units in Mures County and meets with Mures County RCP Bureau *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 16 Sep 87);*

On 17 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu receives PCI official Giancarlo Pajetta. *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 17 Sep 87);*

On 18 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Chandra Rajeshwara Rao, secretary general of the Communist Party of India. Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee attended the interview. *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 18 Sep 87);*

On 18 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Kane Chekh Mohamed Fadhel, new Mauritanian ambassador to Bucharest *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 18 Sep 87);*

On 18 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Muhammadullah Subhani Safi, new Afghan ambassador to Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 18 Sep 87);

On 12 September, Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, received the USSR cultural delegation visiting Romania on the occasion of the "Days of Soviet Culture" (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 12 Sep 87);

On 14 September, Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee was received by Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam in Addis Ababa (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0927 GMT 14 Sep 87);

On 12 September, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conducted economic talks in the Netherlands (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 12 Sep 87);

On 18 September, Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee received Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 18 Sep 87).

### Technological Achievements Reviewed

*AU221115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0947 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/9/1987—Heat Treatment Plant

A plant for the treatment of alloy and high alloy steel parts through refrigeration has been developed at the Scientific Research and Technological Engineering Centre for Food Industry Equipment in Cluj-Napoca. A cryogenerator can lower temperature down to minus 190 degrees Celsius. The economic efficiency of such a plant is put at ten million lei or so annually. Built in two variants, the plant is used to develop new materials, to undercool parts to be joined by clamping, to study effects in biology, medicine, horticultural genetics, etc.

Non-Conventional Power Plants

The Romanian experts have created new types of conventional power plant which have a mobile solar plant for farming units. Equipped with a sun collector of only one square meter, the plant can supply 400 of a [as received] warm water in a sunny day, of which 150 can be stored in a special tank.

A new 500-cubic meters biogas generator has been built in Braila for bread factories. Large-capacity biogas installations have also been mounted in hotels and restaurants in a number of towns in Alba, Iasi, Mehedinti, Olt, Neamt, Tulcea and other counties. New installations for the utilization of geothermal water for household requirements and in the small-scale industry have been developed in Satu Mare.

Multipurpose Motor

The Romanian experts have built a new type of agricultural machine. The "Eltim-1" equipped with a small, robust two-stroke engine. It has many accessories: plough, cutter with or without disk, ridging plough, hoer seeder, universal sprinkler, a high-yield mower and a 240-kg trailer. The new machine, meant to be used on the population's farmsteads, is highly reliable and can be operated by one man.

### Hydroelectricity Achievements Reviewed

*AU211537 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1451 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/9/1987—At the end of the current year, Romania's installed power will increase by another 1,700 megawatts, of which 700 will be supplied by hydroelectric stations. The power plants at Clocotis, Clopotiva, Leresti, Agigea, Herculane and others with a combined capacity of 170 megawatts are connected to the national power grid, as more others are at an advanced construction stage or being tested. Hydroelectricity is put at more than 4,500 megawatts, or one-fifth of Romania's power generating capacity. More than one-third of the country's waterpower potential—4,290 rivers with receiving basins of more than ten sq.m. each—is used to advantage. Last year alone, 50 microhydroelectric stations and a few large plants started operation on the Siret, Olt and Buzau. Meanwhile, the Iron Gate II station on the Danube, built jointly with Yugoslavia—like Iron Gate I—has started producing at capacity—436 megawatts.

In less than 30 years, major power units have been completed that brought with them the development of many watercourses. The first large-scale project was in Moldova on the Bistrita: the Stejaru plant for 210 megawatts was built eventually followed by 12 microstations for a total of 244 megawatts. Then came the turn of River Arges where the main station was built at Vidraru with 12 smaller ones downstream. The seventies marked the beginning of the development of the Olt and its tributary, the Lotru.

When underway work is completed, 32 stations will supply 1,800 megawatts. Fifteen of them already generate electricity. Big investments on the lower course of the Olt will make the river navigable up to Slatina in a not too distant future. A powerhouse for 335 megawatts was built on the fast-flowing Riul Mare which rises in the Retezat massif. Downstream, a cascade of microhydroelectric plants now stands. On the Somes in Apuseni Mountains, there are four plants, in the Cerna-Motru-Tismana basin there are another three, and many others are on the Buzau, Prut, Birzava, Crisul Repede, Sebes. To use the Danube's potential as fully as possible, there are several projects for two large stations—one at Turnu Magurele-Nikopol (jointly with Bulga-Ria) and another at Cernavoda.

The concern to develop the power potential of inland rivers spans this decade as well as the next, so that by the year 2000 there will be 1,400 storage lakes in Romania totalling 34 thousand million cubic metres of water. By then hydroelectricity will be the equivalent of 50 million tons of lignite burnt in power plants.

## BRIEFS

### Scientific Protocol With GDR

BUCHAREST, 22 Sep 87 ADN—In Bucharest, Bruno Lietz, the GDR'S minister of agriculture, forestry and the food industry, and Gheorghe David, the Romanian minister of agriculture, have signed a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation on agriculture through 1990. It envisages the extension of tested forms of agricultural cooperation, as in the cultivation of early ripening maize corn, the development of diagnostic methods in veterinary science, and the improvement of poor soil. At the conclusion of his visit to Romania, Bruno Lietz was received by Cornel Pacoste, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee. The parties agreed that favorable preconditions existed for the further extension of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. [Text] *[East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 22 Sep 87 LD]*

### Danube Delta Development Project

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/9/1987—One of the numerous development projects in the Danube delta is the harnessing of the Danube arms which join the Black Sea—an older project to shorten the distance between Tulcea and Sfintu Gheorghe is being implemented. Important mechanical and human forces are concentrated in various places along the Sfintu Gheorghe arm. River improvement works were conducted between kilometers 84-64, 54-43, and 44-29 and the loop between kilometers 20 and 17 is to be harnessed until the end of the year. Thus the waterway linking Tulcea and Sfintu Gheorghe, now measuring 114 km, will be shortened by 30 km and bigger ships will sail it. Water will be left in the ancient meanders to be turned into fish ponds, while areas separating the meanders and the canals will be reclaimed for agriculture to plant fodder and cereals. There are also projects to set rice farms. Last but not least, the vast works in the Danube Delta will boost the development and civilization of outlying localities. [Text] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 19 Sep 87 AU]*

### Machine-Tool Industry Growth

—Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1987—The Arad lathe enterprise has dispatched a new batch of special machinery to foreign partners. The lathes built in Arad, face lathes, with program control, or lathes for turning big-size parts—maximum diameter 1,400 mm and 40 ton weight—are in demand with partners in 70 countries. The 19 machine-tool producer enterprises in Romania build heavy lathes for the processing of parts with diameters between 5 and 16 m, parallel heavy lathes of 250 and 2,500 mm, face boring and milling machines, program control processing units, etc. In point of volume of machine-tool production expressed in dollars Romania is the tenth in the world. With the 40 standard sizes of heavy machinery under manufacturing, Romania is the second in the world, next to the USSR, with this type of machine-tools. The production has been extended, in recent years, of program control machine-tools, of those processing through plastic reformation, electrical erosion or laser, that turn to advantage technologies thought out by Romanian experts. The machine-tool industry meets 86 percent of the national economy's requirements, and the remainder is imported. Also, 25 percent of the specialized enterprises' production is exported. [Text] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 21 Sep 87 AU]*

## New Vessel Completed

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1987—The building workers of the Drobeta-Turnu Severin Shipyard have delivered a new 600-cu.m. barge to foreign partners. It is the 29th ship of the kind that the builders in Drobeta-Turnu Severin have manufactured since the beginning of this year. With this ship's delivery the shipyard honoured its export contracts ahead of term. This type of vessels is in high demand abroad. Foreign companies have already contracted tens of 600-cu.m. barges for next year. The shipyard in Drobeta-Turnu Severin is manufacturing another 15 various vessels: 7,000-dwt oil tankers (the largest vessels built here), 600-cu.m. barges, deep-sea tugs, floating docks and cranes, self-propelled barges, barges, etc. They are meant both for the Romanian commercial fleet, and for foreign partners. [Text] *[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 18 Sep 87 AU]*

## Pozderac 'Released' From Presidency

*LD221441 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT22 Sep 87*

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Sep (TANJUG)—The Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, on the basis of a secret vote and at Pozderac's personal request, today released Hamdija Pozderac from the position of member of the SFRY Presidency.

The Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercogivina will inform the SFRY Presidency and the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference, which is a proposer of candidates for members in the SFRY Presidency, about this decision and also in order to start the procedure for the election of a member of the SFRY Presidency. Out of 264 delegates present at the voting, 237 voted in favor of the release, 25 were against, and 2 ballot papers were invalid.

## Further on Visit by CSSR General Secretary

### Mojsov Interviewed Before Visit

*AU231126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 87 p 1*

[Interview with Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, by Otakar Svercina, CTK central director; Petr Vana, RUDE PRAVO reporter; and Miroslav Jilek, CTK reporter, in Belgrade on 15 September: "Joint Contribution to Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Belgrade (From our reporter and CTK)—As was reported, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, granted an interview to Otakar Svercina, CTK central director; Petr Vana, *Rude Pravo* reporter; and Miroslav Jilek, CTK reporter, in Belgrade on 15 September, on the eve of Comrade Gustav Husak's official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. We now bring the full text of this interview:

[Reporter] Visits by top representatives are always significant events in relations between individual countries, and also provide an opportunity to assess them. How do you appraise the level of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations?

[Mojsov] First I want to say how highly gratifying it is that we in Yugoslavia will soon be able to welcome Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, the highest representative of friendly Czechoslovakia, and we highly esteem his personal contribution to and imprint on the development of overall relations between our countries.

I must also stress here that the principles of equal rights, respect, and mutual advantage, and the readiness to engage in comprehensive friendly cooperation are lasting values in these relations, and a reliable support in their further development. Presidents Tito and Husak have particularly contributed toward developing these principles. The well-known tenets of building up our relations also include respect for mutual differences, for the individual features of our paths of socialist construction, and for the different international status of our two countries.

Taking into account the long road we have traveled in cooperation, for many reasons we can state today that our cooperation is both comprehensive and successful in many spheres, and that our relations have reached a very high level. The contents and sense of the traditional friendship of our peoples are becoming fuller because of our increasingly developing political dialogue, our comprehensive economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and our dynamic exchange in the spheres of culture and information, because of the cooperation between our cities, to tourism, and to the increasingly broad exchange of our people, ideas, and successes.

[Reporter] The CSSR and SFRY attach great significance to our expanding comprehensive bilateral cooperation, particularly in politics, economy, science, technology, and culture. In your view, which elements of cooperation will receive special attention?

[Mojsov] I believe that, apart from the further deepening of all forms of political cooperation, attention will be directed toward the various kinds and forms of economic relations. Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are very significant mutual economic partners. For instance, last year the CSSR held fourth place among our foreign partners in terms of total volume. Understandably, the stable and long-term development of cooperation in this sphere is also important for the stability and dynamics of our overall relations. That is why we consider it most significant that a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the years 1988-2000 will be signed during President Husak's visit.

It is logical that we should not stop now, regardless of how good the achieved results are. I stress again that economic cooperation must be thought out and planned on stable and long-term foundations and in the spirit of the jointly formulated principles that efforts should be made to remove all the obstacles and problems that will naturally emerge in such ramified contacts. I would like to say that one should constantly provide new incentives for cooperation, and in this sense President Husak's visit will be an invaluable incentive. On the threshold of the 21st century, both Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia should make a great creative effort to discover forms of future mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation that will increasingly involve them in contemporary development and technological processes in the world.

In any case, we will devote particular attention to the further development of political relations and to a continuous and intensive dialogue. As I see it, this is not only in our lasting bilateral interest, this is also our joint contribution to peace, socialism, and cooperation based on equal rights.

[Reporter] Can you analyze in greater detail the possibilities of developing bilateral economic cooperation, and particularly its higher forms?

[Mojsov] The results achieved in our bilateral cooperation and specialization to date confirm that stable, long-term development lies particularly in these higher forms of interlinking our economies. In the interests of both sides, we must therefore find ways of overcoming stagnation in this cooperation and of halting the, how shall I call it, decline in our cooperation that has been noticed in the last few years. We must recognize what has caused this, and what the prospects of modernizing our economic relations are and of raising them to a qualitatively higher level which would better correspond to the current economic and technological development in the world, but also in our two countries.

Briefly, we must proceed from the specific interests of our enterprises and organizations and on this basis open up possibilities for improving long-term forms of cooperation, so as to make the best use of their production and service facilities and of the available complementary structural facilities and resources, and so as to make efficient use of our bilateral knowledge of scientific-technical development in order to more rapidly and comprehensively join the international division of labor. We will also make our exchange more dynamic through long-term cooperation and specialization and through direct inter-enterprise relations, and also by jointly investing in scientific-research activities and in production. There are realistic possibilities for this as well as the necessary interest, as was confirmed by certain basic branches of our economic (for instance, the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgies) and by the processing industry, the agricultural-industrial complex, transport, and tourism.

[Reporter] The Czechoslovak public follows with interest the Yugoslav people's efforts to realize the conclusions of the 13th LCY Congress. Could you characterize the main features of present developments in the SFRY and the tasks on which your main attention is focused?

[Mojsov] Both the profound structural changes and the dynamic development of production forces in the world, and particularly the difficulties encountered by us at the present stage of our domestic development are most certainly forcing us to apply courage and creativity in seeking for, and finding the new paths of development which are essential for the further all-around progress of our socialist society and its material base. In this context, the Yugoslav Communists, our workers class, and all our peoples and nationalities will be confronted by two key tasks: to stabilize the trends in the national economy and to perfect the political system of socialist self-management.

We worked out a strategy for normalizing and further developing our economy several years ago, as a long-term program of economic stabilization. On the basis of this document and of the conclusions adopted by the 13th LCY Congress, we are now introducing great changes into our economic system, our development, our economic policy, and the behavior of all economic and social subjects [subjekty]. We aim to make our economic system function more efficiently, to enable market laws to operate more freely, to place consumption within the framework of our real possibilities, to reduce inflation, to improve living standards, and to strengthen the economic motivation and material strength of working collectives. The program also envisages essential structural changes and the modernization of production, which should enable our economy to keep in step with the technological changes in the world. It should also enable us to forge even better links with the international division of labor.

Despite the results achieved in this program during the last few years, we are dissatisfied with the rate of its realization. We are aware of the serious economic problems that are facing us, and just now we are adopting further measures to solve them more effectively. Regardless of all the difficulties, we are convinced that the road of economic normalization and of creating conditions for the country's more successful socioeconomic development is the right road.

Likewise, the constitutional changes we recently adopted are aimed at laying more favorable institutional foundations for more dynamic and comprehensive material and social development. With these changes, we are not casting doubts on the basic principles of the SFRY's Constitution, which express the essential achievements of the socialist revolution: the power of the workers' class, socialist self-management, the federal order based on the equal rights of all nations and nationalities, and the independent and nonaligned foreign policy.

On the basis of the experience acquired during developments to date, the constitutional changes should enable the fuller development of socialist self-management, a more successful solution of social contradictions, and the more harmonious functioning of all institutions of our political system. In other words, we now find ourselves confronted by the necessity to remove all that is hampering the successful functioning of the political system, ensuring in this way that the workers class as well as collective work will even more profoundly influence our entire economic and social development.

[Reporter] The SFRY has acquired considerable authority. It is a prominent member of the Nonaligned Movement and plays an active part in the all-European process. Could you explain the SFRY's stand on the main issues and problems of the present world?

[Mojsov] Today the world is confronted by numerous contradictions and conflicts. I must start by saying that Yugoslavia's basic stands on global international problems and tendencies—in other words, the foundations of its nonaligned foreign policy without any bloc membership, of the policy founded, consolidated, and developed by President Tito, of the policy which we are consistently pursuing and on which we have firmly decided—these stands are well known. The public in friendly Czechoslovakia also knows these stands.

If it is a question of our stands, our attitudes toward topical and urgent international issues and problems, or rather, if it is a question of the orientation and content of our activities in the United Nations, as an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, or as a CSCE participant, I would here like to recall in a most condensed form some of our present priorities (even if not all of them).

We fully support the present USSR-U.S. negotiations on the achievement of an agreement to remove intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles. We judge that, by destroying these two kinds of nuclear armament belonging to the two states, the first, and I would say historic, step toward disarmament would be taken. The successful results of these talks would significantly contribute toward changing the entire unfavorable atmosphere in international relations. The Nonaligned Movement's most active and most direct contribution (for more than 25 years it has been promoting the idea that great powers and blocs should leave the line of confrontation and rivalry and go over to the territory of negotiations) is the endeavor not to let any agreement remain only a partial, even if important, success; the endeavor not to let rivalry be transferred to other spheres where it would be exacerbated, as has so often happened in the past, but to spread the detente process to all spheres, so one could start solving all the substantial global issues—which cannot be done without the participation and assistance of the entire international community and all its subjects.

We continue to promote the speediest possible reopening and renewal of a real and effective North-South dialogue. The growing crisis of international economic relations is leading to an increasingly alarming situation in the developing countries, most of all in those that are least developed. The developing countries are confronted by numerous difficulties and their position is dangerously aggravated by the immense burden of debts and by the drain of capital to developed countries. All this is fraught with tragic consequences and threatens to expose the majority of mankind to poverty and exploitation for a long time to come. All this has and (if things do not change) will have most serious consequences for the stability of international relations.

Next I would like to state that we have felt most encouraged by the results of the Stockholm conference, which has adopted new confidence-building measures. They are already being implemented, and this is already felt in the increased stability of relations in Europe. Likewise, despite all the problems, the course taken by the Vienna meeting to date shows that the CSCE processes are developing favorably, thanks to the realism and contribution of all participants. The SFRY will strive, particularly within the framework of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries, to continue to contribute to this as much as possible.

As a nonaligned country belonging to the Balkans, but also to Europe and the Mediterranean, Yugoslavia is promoting the development of the process of detente and cooperation, particularly in these areas which are so vitally important to it, and submitting initiatives in this respect. In view of our lasting interests, we approach the establishment of the best possible relations with our neighbors with particular care and attention. In this, wherever there are problems, we strive to find solutions through joint efforts and, if necessary, with great patience. In this spirit we are developing intensive contacts with all our other European partners; this is also expressed by our wish to also strengthen cooperation with the economic groupings on the continent.

The policy of nonalignment and the most dynamically oriented Nonaligned Movement are, in fact, our starting point and the main support in our constant effort to develop relations based on the principle of active peaceful coexistence with all responsible and peace-loving forces in the world, with the aim of achieving global recognition for and implementation of such relations. In this, our relations with friendly Czechoslovakia hold a particular place.

## Husak Leaves Belgrade for Zagreb

*LD230950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0839 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Belgrade for Zagreb this morning.

At Belgrade Airport the eminent guest was accorded a formal departure ceremony with the usual honors given to high-ranking foreign statesmen. Following the playing of the Yugoslav and Czechoslovak national anthems, Gustav Husak inspected an honor guard. He was seen off by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency; Marjan Rozic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Raif Dzidarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other Yugoslav officials.

In Zagreb, the CSSR president will have talks with the Croatian leadership and will also tour the Rade Koncar work organization. This afternoon Gustav Husak will leave Yugoslavia at the end of his 3-day official friendly visit.

## Arrives in Zagreb

*LD231911 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1212 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Zagreb, sept 23 (TANJUG)—Czechoslovak state and party leader Gustav Husak, currently on a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, arrived to the capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia—Zagreb, from Belgrade today.

During his stay in Zagreb, Husak will have talks with Croatia's top-ranking officials, tour several large enterprises and meet representatives of nearly 100,000 Czechs and Slovaks living in Croatia.

The Czechoslovak leader's visit to Yugoslavia ends this afternoon.

In Husak's talks with Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov, the visit was assessed as a contribution to the development of the two countries' relations, while some of its concrete results were described as potential turning points in certain spheres of bilateral cooperation.

This, first of all relates to the document signed yesterday on economic, scientific and technical cooperation until the year 2000, which envisages transfer from conventional to qualitatively new forms of cooperation.

As reported by *Tanjug's* correspondent in Prague, the Czechoslovak press today stressed that the "friendly atmosphere and joint efforts to reach higher quality in mutual relations" were the chief characteristics of the talks between the Czechoslovak party leader and president of League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Bosko Krunic.

The Czechoslovak media, which featured detailed reports on Husak's visit to Yugoslavia, also noted with satisfaction that the cooperation between the two parties is successfully developing on the principles of equality, mutual respect, independence and responsibility.

### Talks With Officials

*LD240824 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Zagreb, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and his associates ended their official friendly visit to Yugoslavia with talks in Zagreb with Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Presidency; Stanko Stojcevic, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium; Antun Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croat Assembly; and other republican officials.

The talks confirmed the traditional good and friendly cooperation between the two countries and peoples, based on the principles of respect for their own paths of social and economic development and mutually beneficial cooperation. The further development of relations in all sectors is of mutual interest, and particular emphasis was placed on the creation of the most favorable possible conditions for the promotion of overall economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, industrial cooperation, and other higher forms of cooperation, the greater utilization of our roads, railways, and ports, and the promotion of tourist trade.

The Croat economy has important and developed ties with partners in the CSSR, in which machines and transportation facilities, electrical machines and apparatus, various tools, metal and nonmetal products, petroleum products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, textiles, agricultural, and food products predominate. An important area of cooperation is in services, transport, and tourism. CSSR citizens account for 7 percent of total overnight stays of foreign tourists in Croatia, so that the CSSR is in sixth place. Interest was expressed on both sides in the further development of this cooperation through the promotion of tourism and the possibility of joint investment in tourism.

At the close of the cordial and friendly talks, satisfaction was expressed on both sides with the overall results of the visit by the CSSR delegation to Yugoslavia, and in particular with the substantive top-level talks.

### Attends Banquet

*LD231747 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Zagreb Sept 23 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak visited Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, on the last day of his visit to Yugoslavia today.

He went to Rade Koncar, one of Yugoslavia's largest engineering works which cooperates with Czechoslovak manufacturers, and is involved in the implementation of cooperation and specialization agreements between the two countries. Rade Koncar's first cooperation agreement with a Czechoslovak enterprise was with Strojsmalt Bratislava for the production of refrigerators and freezers 30 years ago and it still continues.

Gustav Husak appreciated the long-standing cooperation between the Yugoslav works and Czechoslovak producers and voiced the conviction that higher forms will also be applied in mutual economic relations.

The Czechoslovak president was the guest at a banquet given by President of the Croatian Presidency Ante Markovic, who voiced the conviction that the results of Gustav Husak's visit to Yugoslavia created conditions for the further allround development of contacts in all spheres at all levels.

Gustav Husak said he saw the purpose of his visit in contributing to extending the scope for a quicker progress of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation in all spheres. In this spirit, great attention was paid to an extensive sphere of problems of cooperation in the talks with Yugosalv leaders, which were characterized by deep understanding and confidence, he stated.

Gustav Husak added that both countries currently solving demanding tasks linked with the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and that higher forms of economic cooperation would play a great role in this. The long-term program of cooperation by the year 2000, signed on Tuesday, manifests the two countries' joint will to make substantial progress in this sphere, Gustav Husak said.

### Ends Visit 23 Sep

*LD231749 Prague CTK in English 1644 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Zagreb Sept 23 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak today wound up his three-day official visit to Yugoslavia and left for home.

The Czechoslovak leader and his entourage were seen off at Zagreb Airport by President of Croatia Ante Markovic, Croatian Communist League leader Stanko Stojcevic and other Croatiian officials.

### Joint Communique Issued

*LD231946 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 23 Sep 87*

["Main Parts in Communique on Gustav Husak's Visit to Yugoslavia"—CTK headline]

[Text] Belgrade Sept 23 (CTK correspondents)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and President of the Yugoslav Presidency Lazar Mojsov voiced during their talks "Support for initiatives and proposals designed to stop the arms race, achieve disarmament in the nuclear and conventional spheres, prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space and build a new international economic order to allow progress in the developing countries and especially a quicker solution of the problem of their debts." This was stressed in a joint Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Communique on Gustav Husak's visit to Yugoslavia on September 21-23.

The two officials voiced the conviction that the Soviet Union and the United States would sign a treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles that is of "historic importance for a real start of the process of nuclear disarmament, for expansion of such steps to other types of arms, especially those of mass destruction, and for the relaxation of tension and improvement of the general situation in the world."

Gustav Husak and Lazar Mojsov confirmed their countries' loyalty to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and resolve to implement them, the communique said.

The results of the first phase of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe show that with political will of all participants the Vienna follow-up meeting too could make further progress in all spheres of European cooperation and security. Having in mind the great importance of reductions in armed forces and conventional armament, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia want this issue to be given an equal solution within the framework of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Gustav Husak and Lazar Mojsov stressed the inviolability of and full respect for the existent frontiers in Europe and voiced support for the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe and the world.

They voiced concern over the complicated situation in crisis-ridden areas in the Middle East, Asia, the south of Africa, Central America and other parts of the world, and stressed the need for negotiated solutions.

Gustav Husak and Lazar Mojsov regard the quickest possible liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, racial discrimination, and apartheid as essential. These are the chief causes of disputes, instability, and danger to peace in southern Africa.

They expressed support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the communique said and added that Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia work for an immediate halt to the Iran-Iraq war and a peaceful and just solution of the conflict.

The communique on Gustav Husak's visit to Yugoslavia said that the Czechoslovak side appreciated the positive and constructive role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and development of international cooperation.

Gustav Husak and Lazar Mojsov agreed that "the difficult economic situation of the developing countries ranks among the most pressing problems of these days. The solution is closely linked to the preservation of peace and security. It is thus essential that the entire international community be committed to the elimination of protectionism and other problems that hit the developing countries most."

The communique said that "respecting the different assessment of some events in international relations, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia reached a high degree of mutual understanding and were satisfied with the results of their talks."

Gustav Husak and Lazar Mojsov said that relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were developing well and would be intensified "on the tested principles of equality, independence, sovereignty, noninterference and respect for the specific ways of socialist construction and the different international positions of the two countries," the communique continued.

Devoting great attention to the economic relations between their countries, they were satisfied with the level of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and stressed interest in its promotion especially in the form of long-term cooperation and specialization, broader exchange of scientific and technological findings, establishment of joint ventures and joint activity on third markets.

The communique said that "the talks took place in a cordial and frank atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual respect and traditional Czechoslovak-Yugoslav friendship."

Gustav Husak held talks also with Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. They were satisfied with the level of cooperation achieved between their parties and voiced the readiness of both to continue developing this cooperation on the basis of a democratic dialogue and exchange of experience in socialist construction and views on international issues.

The communique said in conclusion that Gustav Husak invited Lazar Mojsov and Bosko Krunic to visit Czechoslovakia and the invitation was accepted.

## Romanian Defense Minister Pays Visit

### Meets With Mojsov 22 Sep

*LD222143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT*

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Colonel General Vasile Milea, Romanian National Defense Minister, who is visiting our country.

In the talks they established with satisfaction that comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania is developing successfully and improving, within which interarmy cooperation represents a significant component of overall relations between the two neighboring, friendly countries.

Minister Milea extended friendly greetings from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the SFRY Presidency.

The talks were also attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, and Dumitru Popa, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

### Visits Factories

*LD222153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 22 Sep*

[Text] Slavonski Brod, 22 Sep (TANJUG)—Colonel General Vasile Milea, Romanian national defense minister, who is heading a military delegation that is visiting Yugoslavia, today visited two composite organizations of associated labor, Soko Mostar aviation industry and Djuro Djakovic, in Slavonski Brod.

The guest from the friendly country acquainted himself with the organizational structure, plan, and production volume of these two giants of Yugoslav industry. During these visits, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the high-ranking guest from the SR of Romania and members of his delegation showed particular interest in high technology, which is used in production in these two composite organizations of associated labor.

On this visit the Romanian defense minister was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel General Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary of national defense; Dumitru Popa, Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia; and Dumitru Manea, military, naval, and air attache.

### Ends Visit 23 Sep

*LD232016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—The official and friendly visit of Colonel-General Vasile Milea, defense minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and a military delegation from this friendly country ended today with talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

At Batajnica Airport the guests were seen off by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for National Defense, and his colleagues. The send-off was also attended by Dumitru Popa, the ambassador of the SR of Romania in Yugoslavia, and Colonel Dumitru Manea, the military, naval, and air attache.

## Dizdarevic Meets Chnoupek in Belgrade

*LD222234 Prague CTK in English 2011 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade Sept 22 (CTK correspondents)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with his Yugoslav counterpart Raif Dizdarevic.

The ministers exchanged opinions on the development of the present international situation and discussed joint steps in the realization of the two countries' foreign policy aimed at the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

## Pejovski, Potac Discuss Economic Cooperation

*LD222253 Prague CTK in English 2016 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade Sept 22 (CTK correspondents)—Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, met here today Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Ececutive Council of Yugoslavia, to discuss the implementation of tasks ensuing from the long-term program on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia till the year 2000.

They also signed a document which sets conditions for Czechoslovakia's participation in the building of a copper producing complex in Yugoslavia and for Yugoslav exports of this raw material to Czechoslovakia.

Svatopluk Potac met also with Desimir Jevtic, president of the Serbian Skupstina to discuss cooperation between industrial enterprises of Serbia and Czechoslovakia, especially a broader application of long-term cooperation and specialization in production.

## Iraqi Planning Chief Arrives [INA]

*JN221310 Baghdad INA in English 1150 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 22, INA—Iraqi Minister of Planning Dr. Samal Majid Faraj arrived here today heading a delegation on a several days official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government.

Dr Faraj told INA here that the talks with the Yugoslav side will focus on bilateral economic and trade relations.

He added that the delegation will also have the opportunity to be acquainted with the functioning of planning and development system in Yugoslavia.

## Israeli MAPAM Official Arrives

*AU231032 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 87 p 4*

[Text] El'azar Granot, secretary general of the United Workers' Party of Israel (MAPAM), has arrived in Belgrade. He was met at the Belgrade Airport by Dr Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY central Committee presidium.

## Long Delay Between Report, Action

*AU231841 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text]The Agrokomerc affair cannot be overlooked in this newscast. The fiasco of the collective went on for a long time, and its dramatic finale lasted more than 4 months. It is now certain that the affair began on 19 July 1984, when the Republican Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina warned Agrokomerc that it must adjust its development concerning the possibilities of the region and the Republic.

A report on the situation in Agrokomerc was prepared on 6 April this year, and it was submitted on 19 April to the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Presidium of the Republican LC Central Committee, the president of the Assembly, and the president of the Republican Executive Council. No statement was issued to the press.

In July this year, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina examined the entire problem and noted that the Communists of Velika Kladusa and Agrokomerc must uphold the rule of law. No statement was issued to the press at that time either.

Meetings were subsequently held, and the Executive Council of the republic met on 6 and 7 August and issued a statement, but failed to provide any data on what was happening in Agrokomerc. This statement rang the alarm bells in editorial offices, so that they began to search for information.

The *Tanjug* correspondent in Sarajevo reports that *Borba* was the first to break the information barrier, and Velika Kladusa was turned into a center from which news flows.

Thus 4 months and 15 days passed between the report by the Secretariat for Internal Affairs [of 6 April 1987] and the positions taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina on 31 August, which definitively destroyed Agrokomerc's protective shell.

## LC CC Presidium Views Pavlovic Position

*AU201456 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 20 Sep 87*

[Text] At its sessions of 18 and 19 September, the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee with Slobodan Milosevic presiding discussed the causes and political consequences of the meeting which Dragisa Pavlovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and president of the Belgrade LC City Committee, held with journalists on 11 September.

The following also participated in the session: Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the Serbia LC, presidents of the republican sociopolitical organizations and organs, presidents of the Intercommunal Conferences of the Serbian LC, and the secretary of the Belgrade LC City Presidium.

The Presidium has decided to recommend to the Central Committee to relieve Dragisa Pavlovic of his duty as a member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium because he resisted the implementation of the established LC policy. Discussing the causes and consequences of of Dragisa Pavlovic's talk with journalists, the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee concluded that Pavlovic's stance reflected the existence of resistance, which has been present for some time, to the implementation of certain communists' tasks in their struggle for ideological unity.

Pavlovic's discussion was not previously verified by the City Committee and its Presidium. For some time, there has been a hampering of activities and of the tolerance of the opportunist behavior in implementing the ideological plenums' tasks on establishing the responsibility of those, who through their behavior besmirched Comrade Tito's reputation and work, and of the achievements of our revolution as well as those who protected such people. Dragisa Pavlovic's stance is the expression of disunity which hampers and blocks the implementation of the established tasks on solving the biggest problems of our society, particularly those concerning the energetic implementation of the policy on Kosovo.

Achieving greater consistency and full unity in the action requires ideopolitical differentiation not only among the membership but also among the LC leaderships, as was established at the 13th LCY Congress. Dragisa Pavlovic did not show the necessary level of criticism and self-criticism in relation to his activities, which were the subject of this session's discussion. The Central Committee will decide about it at its regular session scheduled for 23 September. The session pointed out that the responsibility of some other LC members in responsible posts is also evident. In connection with this, the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee sent a proposal to the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP to, in accordance with is founding rights and duties, replace Ivan Stojanovic from his position as director of *Politika* organization for irresponsibility in conducting his duty. The Presidium concluded that the Belgrade LC City Committee expels from the LC Radmilo Kljajic, executive secretary of the Belgrade LC City Committee because of his behavior, which is besmirching the moral image of the LC member.

## New Chief of Army General Staff Appointed

### Defense Under-Secretary Also Named

*LD221533 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1426 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 22 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav State Presidency has appointed Lieutenant General Stevan Mirkovic (60) chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), and Rear Admiral Stane Brovet (57) under-secretary of the National Defence Secretariat.

General Zorko Canadi, former chief of General Staff and General Milan Daljevic, former national defence under-secretary will soon retire.

Lieutenant General Stevan Mirkovic who is of Serbian nationality, was formerly deputy chief of staff. He had participated in the People's Liberation War from October 1944, and has been member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) since 1945. He graduated from the highest military school—the School of National Defence.

Rear Admiral Stane Brovet, of Slovenian nationality, had participated in the People's Liberation War from January [words indistinct] he was formerly a department head in the JNA General Staff. He has been a member of the LCY since 1947. He also graduated from the School of National Defence.

### Received by Mojsov

*LD222227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 22 Sep*

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY presidency, today received Colonel General Zorko Canadi, former chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Lieutenant Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic who was appointed to this office (?by a decree of the SFRY presidency of 17 June) this year.

President Mojsov thanked Col-Gen Zorko Canadi for the contribution he has made to the development of the armed forces and the system of all-people's defense of the SFRY.

Also taking part in the reception was Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

## Serbian LC Discusses Economic Situation

*LD232053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0637 GMT Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—A management board that fails to ensure its work organization's profitable operation must go while the political consequences should be borne by municipal cadres, especially those in big cities and the republics, responsible for overseeing the implementation of the declared policy. This was stressed by Borisav Jovic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, in an introductory report at today's session of the republic's central committee which met to discuss the current economic situation in Serbia.

Speaking about increasingly unfavorable economic trends in the republic, Jovic provided a great number of examples and indicators to illustrate this, saying that compared with the country's average and with the average in other republics, Serbia had achieved considerably worse results than last year. The worst results were produced in the areas the LC warned about, that is, in the sphere of total income. The Serbian economy recorded the greatest decline in real income compared with other republics, while in the economy of Serbia proper real income recorded its steepest decline compared with all other republics and the two provinces. [passage omitted]

Stressing that a great number of collectives have no clear idea about the prospects for emerging from the crisis and that too much is blamed on the terms for economic activity, Jovic said that the current social welfare policy does not take into account the existing situation, which is likely to worsen even further. The situation is no better in the social services sector which, objectively speaking, cannot but be affected by the halt in economic development.

A difficult economic situation, stagnation, and social problems accompanied by a declining standard of living, Jovic stressed, are causing increasing dissatisfaction among the working people and citizens. In addition, there is growing criticism of managing and self-managing bodies, the Trade Union Federation, and LC.

Mounting dissatisfaction manifests itself with increasing frequency in the form of work stoppages, whose number doubled in comparison with the same months last year. Although they most often reflect dissatisfaction with low personal incomes, they, nevertheless, point to the seriousness of the present crisis.

However, he said, we cannot accept a practice whereby personal incomes are increased under pressure and threats of work stoppages, regardless of work results and total income. The LC and our entire society find it most disturbing that in many work organizations the workers' behavior is like that of hired labor. In other words, they ask to be paid for what they have done and the time they have spent in the factory regardless of the final effects of their work. This indicates to what extent workers in those work organizations have been left on the sidelines in the process of decisionmaking and to what extent self-management was just a formality. [passage omitted]

The most serious aspect of the way economic policy has been conducted so far and the stabilization program implemented is, according to Jovic, growing inflation which has assumed disturbing proportions and has become a serious obstacle to further development. In our view, he said, Yugoslavia's official economic policy does not have a clearly defined and consistent antiinflation concept based on the stabilization program and the standpoints adopted at the 13th LCY congress. To a great extent this is a result of ideological differences in the LC itself.

An antiinflationary concept based on the stabilization program is, under present conditions, of the most pressing importance for the entire economy and society as a whole. Any new antiinflationary program based on administrative interventionist measures and that ignores the stabilization program concept is doomed to failure and would be totally unacceptable to the LC.

We are not aware, Jovic stressed, that anyone in the world has succeeded in reducing a rate of inflation as high as ours through individual administrative measures. We therefore consider the way of work hiterto unacceptable. Also unknown in the history of economics is the achievement of economic stability without drastically reduced overall operating costs. This is what workers are calling for during work stoppages, as they have become aware of the fact that they cannot generate enough income to match operating costs. Clearly defined normative regulations and decisive direct political actions must achieve an about-face by the end of this year. [passage omitted]

The current state of the country's balance of payments, Jovic continued, calls for yet another rescheduling of our foreign debts. This is a unique indicator of how unsuccessful the economic policy has been. The country's determined orientation toward overcoming current economic difficulties is, no doubt, an essential requirement if our partners are to accept our calls for reprogramming. [passage omitted]

We are deeply convinced that, regardless of the fact that our reserves have been depleted through unsuccessful attempts to implement the stabilization program over the last 4 years, there is still a way out of the situation without the need for any dramatic developments but with more determination, Borisav Jovic said, bringing his introductory report to a conclusion.

## TANJUG Reports Price Increases in Slovenia

*LD221004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Summary] Ljubljana, 22 Sep (TANJUG)—From today a liter of milk in Slovenia will cost 29.4 percent more, while dairy product prices go up by an average of 20 percent. The price of butter will rise by only 1 percent, yoghurt by 30 percent, while cheese prices will rise by 24 to 30 percent.

## National Relations in Macedonia Considered

### Study Prepared

*LD211902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT*

[Text] Skopje, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—Intranational relations in Macedonia are still weighed down by a multiplicity of negative manifestations, and the enemy activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists has not yet been fully suppressed. This is noted in the material by the Central Committee presidium of the LD of Macedonia on the implementation of the LCY and the LC of Macedonia guidelines on the consolidation of intranational relations and the struggle against the various nationalisms prepared for the republican plenem [the plenary session of the central committee of the LC of Macedonia] scheduled for this week.

Albanian nationalists are changing their tactics: they are going underground and encouraging the excesses which alarm our public and spread disquiet. They use whatever means they can to attain their goals: They take advantage of family reunions, weddings, even burials, and other meetings. They often act in collusion with the enemies in Kosovo. They are aided and abetted by encouragement coming from the People's Republic of Albania, as well as coordinated activity by enemy Albanian emigres and Albanian nationalists in our country.

The political and security situation in western Macedonia, in the municipalities with nationally mixed population, is adversely affected by manifestations of bribery and corruption; the illegal acquisition of wealth; the unlawful trade in foreign currency, gold, and weapons; the illegal building of family houses and shops; the purchase of sites and buildings at prices that are up to 10 times more than real value of the property. In Gostivar alone, almost 4,000 purchases transactions were clinched during the past 5 years, including 587 transactions when property was sold to Albanians. Moves from rural districts into towns and from Kosovo to Macedonia also have a negative impact by resulting in direct or indirect pressure on the Macedonians to move. Among the reasons given for the emigration of Turkish families into the Turkish Republic from the Gostivar municipality is the expansion of Albanian nationalism. Thirty families, totaling 120 family members, emigrated to Turkey from that municipaliy in 1985, and a further 13 families, comprising 58 family members, left during the first half of 1986.

Some success has been attained in the educational and training organizations where lessons are given in Albanian because when employing new teachers, a moral and political profile is primarily taken into account, and literature with unacceptable contents and messages is thrown out, and the like.

However, in Tetovo, Gostivar, Kicevo, and other communes, children, especially girls, do not regularly come to their lessons. The estimates are that as many as 30 percent of the pupils of Albanian nationality in any one generation do not complete their compulsory education. As a result, several hundred reports have been submitted to appropriate services.

National division exists between the teachers and the pupils. The influence of the Islamic religious community in getting the children of preschool and school age to come to religious lessons has grown manifestly, in which case legislation is not adequately respected. It is estimated that about 10,000 children aged up to 15 years are encompassed by religious education. They include children of members of the League of Communists and of people employed in education.

Recently teachers and students of Albanian nationality have been more and more frequently staying in West European countries and the United States. Economic motives are given as the reason why they are leaving for anything up to a year, although in some cases links had been established with enemy emigration. Some of them are used to introduce written or printed propaganda material of enemy content, says the material prepared for the session of the Central Committee of the LC Macedonia.

Massive enrollment of Albanians from Macedonia in the faculties and schools of higher education in Kosovo is also listed as a problem. About 2,600 are students there, and an additional 630 students enrolled during the past academic year. Some of them have been indoctrinated with Albanian nationalism.

The high birth rate also represents a problem. In the Gostivar Commune the Albanian population grew by 16 percent during the period between 1981 and 1986, while the Macedonians are 2 percent down. These processes suit the enemy strategy to create an ethnically pure environment. Nor are workers' environments immune to national division. Work organizations like Skopsko Pole, Skopje Mines and Steel Works, Komunalec, Tito Metal Works in Skopje, and some other organizations are mentioned as an example.

Manifestation of such phenomena in intranational relations has been made possible, among other things, as a result of inadequate ideopolitical action and inadequate unity action by the League of Communists, says the material prepared by the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Macedonia, which also mentions Macedonian nationalism. It emerges, it is said, as a reaction to intensified activity of Albanian nationalists, and is manifested mainly in verbal form.

## LC CC Discussions

*LD240934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Skopje, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—In the period after the party congresses the Macedonian LC embarked on a more courageous ideo-political differentiation among its membership and an increasingly concrete identification of centers, causes, and exponents of Albanian nationalism and separatism. Hostile activity from these positions, however, has its deeper roots in the past. The action of the LC is also hindered by the lack of efficiency of various social organs, as well as by opportunism and passivity in the LC ranks.

This was pointed out by Lence Sofronievska, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, in her introductory report at today's plenum which was devoted to intranational relations, struggle against Albanian nationalism, and the tasks of Macedonian communists related to the realization of the LCY conclusions on Kosovo.

Sofronievska warned of phenomenon of confusing the policy of realizing national interests with the affirmation of a nation or nationality through nationalism, as well as of understanding of equality and national affirmation as a goal in itself and a category isolated and independent from the equality and interest of other nations and nationalities, outside the joint interests of Yugoslavia as a whole.

Albanian naitonalists strive at all costs to devalue the achievements at all levels of life, and work at sowing the seeds of nationalism and separatism, to the extent of launching fascist-like theses such as, for instance, the one on ethically pure environments.

The escalation of Albanian nationalism represents a direct attack on the fate and integrity of Yugoslavia, Sofronievska points out.

The crime of Paracin is the final warning to the whole of society that we must radically change our awareness and attitude to all that brings forth and encourages nationalism. All the citizens of this country should contribute to efforts to suppress the seeds of nationalism, regardless of the form in which it is manifested.

The Macedonian LC, Sofronievska said, has reaffirmed unity in its assessment of the phenomenon of Albanian naitonalism. However, action for suppressing these phenomena is not vigorous and united in some municipalities, mainly due to lip-service, forum-like work, and lack of responsibility.

One of the most important tasks in everyday political and ideological work is striving for the consistent observance of legality and constitutionality and struggle against inefficiency on the part of self-managing ,executive, and administrative organs.

Albanian nationalists are enhancing their activity in education and upbringing, encouraging division on a national basis, and indoctrinating young people. This assessment is also confirmed by a recent boycott of instruction in the Macedonian language by students of the Albanian nationality at the Nace Budjoni technical school in Kumanovo. The increasingly organized activity of religious communities, especially the Islamic one community, also contributes to efforts to consolidate national exclusiveness are obvious. The ideo-political differentiation amongst teachers and pedagogues and the counter-indoctrination [dezindoktrinacija] of young people must be continued without compromise. The situation also requires a speedier development of the demographic policy in Macedonia, as well as an organized action against backwardness and the influence of religion and patriarchal relations.

Sofronievska drew attention to a need for reexamining the correct use of the Macedonian language and script, as well as the script of the nationalities, the correct application of the names of populated areas and other geographic terms and the use of the flags of nationalities. An important task of the LC is the elimination of weaknesses and shortcomings in cadre policy, especially in mixed environments. People from families in which there were members of Ballist [reference to Albanian World War II nationalist organization Bali Kombetar] organizations or enemy collaborators cannot hold responsible posts. Sofronievska warned of a need to resolutely oppose attempts of identifying Albanian nationalists and separatists with the Albanian nationality as a whole. However, members of the Albanian nationality must become more involved in political differentiation, and not only verbally.

In the morning discussion, in which 14 members of the Central Committee took part, the consolidation of responsibility in their own ranks and the consistent implementation of the constitution and the law were indicated as the key tasks of the communists. Mistakes in the work of legislative, executive, and self-managing organs are skillfully used by Albanian nationalists for the realization of their own extreme goals—the fomenting of intranational hatred and the realization of the ideal of "Greater Albania." [passage omitted]

Extensive work is underway for amendments and addenda to legal regulations, in order to eradicate the phenomena of Albanian nationalism and ensure the consolidation of inspectors' supervision in the sphere of finance and social income. About 300 cases of the unlawful possession of social land measuring about 150,000 square meters has been unmasked in the municipalities of Kumanovo, Kicevo, Debar, Struga, and in the Skopje municipalities of Centar, Karpos, and Cair, Gligorie Gogovski said. In 128 cases the land was returned to the social community by court proceedings.

The discussion did not bypass the question of demographic developments in which connection the speakers called for an active population policy. The enormously high birthrate among the Albanian population in western Macedonia compared to the available financial potential of the republic does not ensure a satisfactory solution to the problems of education, employment and other areas. [passage omitted]

Speaking about interuniversity cooperation, Djordji Demirovski pointed at the mass unorganized enrollment of members of the Albanian nationality from Macedonia in higher education institutions and secondary schools, especially medical ones. He asked why the Albanian students are not more encouraged and given scholarships for studying the Macedonian language, culture, and literature and the Macedonian ones for Albanian studies. [passage omitted]

The political and security situation in Macedonia continues to be burdened by the problem of Albanian nationalism and separatism, assessed Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, in his winding-up speech at today's session. The latest events after the nineth session of the LCY Central Committee up to the last most violent and aggressive attack on the integrity of the Yugoslav People's Army and Yugoslav security indicate a further escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism and the distributing of intranational relations in Kosovo and further afield. All this has a very negative effect on the mood and trust of the working people and citizens in the effectiveness of the socio-political action aimed at the struggle against counterrevolution in Kosovo. Our behavior, added Lazaroski, does not correspond to the complexity and character of the situation, which is also the most serious reason for the slowness and ineffectiveness of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism.

Stressing that a climate is being created in Macedonia for an effective political action, Lazaroski added that a direct struggle against the phenomena of nationalism is also being waged. However, this is not enough, considering the level of disturbance of intranational relations.

The situation is particularly complicated because of the connection between the activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Kosovo and in the SR of Macedonia. This connection is also encouraged by paternalism which nationalist circles and some scientific, cultural, and information institutions, as well as individuals from Kosovo, are fostering toward the Albanian nationality in Macedonia. This paternalism is particularly felt in attempts to undermine the results achieved in the area of equality of the Albanian nationality and to disqualify the political action of the Macedonian LC and the subjective forces. There are also manipulations with language, cultural and political equality. In such a way the constitutional rights of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia are violated, in the words of Lazaroski.

The basis for the consistent implementation of the program and stands of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee is the further consolidation of unity and responsibility within the LC, which must not be restricted just to verbal explanations at the stage of adopting stands, only to be replaced in practice by opportunism, hesitation, and inconsistency.

We must achieve a high level of moral and political awareness and responsibility according to which the resolving of the Albanian nationalism and separatism problem becomes a question of our entire attitude to and responsibility for the stability and development of the SFRY. Albanian nationalism and separatism in all their aggressiveness appeared as a mask for concealing other political interests and tendencies, with the ultimate aim to call into question the integrity of the SFRY and change the direction of the revolutionary and entire social development, stressed Lazaroski.

Explaining the program of the Macedonian LC for the ideological struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy, Petre Georgievski, member of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, pointed at unfavorable ideological trends in society and great dissatisfaction among the people caused by the economic crisis which has been unusually long and which is getting deeper. [passage omitted]

The Macedonian LC program on ideological struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy was adopted without discussion following Georgievski's introductory report.

## Mojsov, Stambolic Attend Serbian Festival

*LD202243 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 20 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Trsic, Yugoslavia, Sept 20 (TANJUG)—The 53rd Vuk Assembly, this year taking place on the bicentennial of the birth of Vuk Stefanovik Karadzic (1787-1864), who laid the foundations for the new Serbian literature, language and orthography, opened today in the village of Trsic, Serbia, with the traditional performance of the "Hymn to Vuk" by Yugoslav composer Stevan Mokranjac. [passage omitted]

Serbian Presidency President Ivan Stambolic said at the opening ceremony, attended by tens of thousands people from all parts of Yugoslavia including head of State Lazar Mojsov, that Vuk permanently lives in the people, not only as the founder of modern Serbian culture, but as a symbol of the love of freedom, progress and togetherness.

No-one can be forgiven for faint-heartedness in the face of the challenges of the times, Stambolic stressed, especially not on the part of the leaders. Stambolic stressed that this legacy of Vuk's should be fortified once again, and at this very moment, "in the straits of over-indebtedness, impoverishment, hesitation, slow, very slow making of goal decisions, which Vuk would certainly have assessed as the worst."

Stambolic said that Vuk's work instructs "that national affairs must be discharged wisely and democratically" and that "no-one's merits are justification enough for arbitrariness. The people must not be pressed with lies, no matter how unpleasant the truth is."

Stambolic said that it must "mercilessly be admitted that we are not in everything worthy of Vuk's revolutionary readiness to come to grips unhesitatingly with all that is hampering social and cultural development. We have not everywhere proved his equals in boldly ridiculing stupidity, whatever laurels it may be wrapped in."

Ivan Stambolic finally asked: "How can we go out into the world and with the world, in step with the most advanced, if we do not break down the wall with which we have fenced ourselves off from each other, guided solely by the separate national and regional interests."